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	NO. OF CLAIMS		EXTRA CLAIMS	RATE	FEE
Basic Application Fee					\$ 790.00
Total Claims	39	MINUS 20 =	19	x \$22 =	418.00
Independent Claims	1	MINUS 3 =	0	x \$82 =	
If multiple dependent claims are presented, add \$270.00					
Total Application Fee					1,208.00
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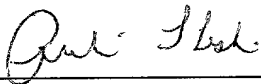
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C.F.R. §§ 1.16, 1.17 and 1.21 that may be required by this paper, and to credit any
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Respectfully submitted,

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**Gamma-1 and Gamma-3 Anti-Human CD23 Monoclonal
Antibodies and Use Thereof as Therapeutics**

Cross Reference to Related Application

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S.
5 Serial No. 08/803,085, filed February 20, 1997.

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to monoclonal
antibodies which specifically bind human CD23, the low
affinity receptor for IgE (FceRII/CD23), and contain
10 either a human gamma-1 or human gamma-3 constant domain,
and their usage as therapeutic agents.

Background of the Invention

IgE is a member of the immunoglobulin family that
mediates allergic responses such as asthma, food aller-
gies, type 1 hypersensitivity and the familiar sinus
15 inflammation allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis, and
as a result, causes widespread suffering throughout the
general population. IgE is secreted by, and expressed
on the surface of, B-cells. IgE synthesized by B-cells
20 can be anchored in the B-cell membrane by a short
transmembrane domain linked to the mature IgE sequence.
Membrane and secreted versions of IgE are formed in the
same cell by differential splicing of the IgE RNA
transcript.

25 IgE also can be bound to B-cells (and T cells,
monocytes, Langerhans cells, follicular dendritic cells,
natural killer cells, eosinophils and platelets) through
its Fc region to a low affinity IgE receptor (FceRII,
hereafter "FCEL", and to mast cells and basophils
30 through its Fc region to a high affinity IgE receptor
FceRI, (hereinafter "FCEH"). The low affinity IgE

receptor is generally referred to in the literature as CD23.

Upon exposure of a mammal to an allergen, antigen presenting cells process the antigen for presentation to helper T cells. These helper T cells secrete cytokines such as IL-4 which assist B-cells to undergo clonal amplification and secrete more allergen-specific IgE. This newly synthesized IgE in turn is released into the circulation where it binds to mast cells and basophils through the high affinity receptor on their cell surface. Such mast cells and basophils are thereby sensitized to the specific allergen. The next exposure to the same allergen causes binding to specific IgE on the surface of mast cells, and basophils, thereby cross-linking the FcεRI on these cells and thus activating their release of histamine and other factors which are responsible for clinical hypersensitivity and anaphylaxis.

The art has reported antibodies capable of binding to FcεL (CD23)-bound IgE but not IgE bound to FcεH (see, for example, WO 89/00138 and U.S. Patent 4,940,782). These antibodies are disclosed to be clinically advantageous because they bind to IgE which is bound to the low affinity receptor (FcεL) or to circulating IgE's, but do not bind to IgE bound to the high affinity receptor (FcεH). Therefore, these antibodies will not activate mast cells or basophils.

Moreover, anti-CD23 antibodies have been reported to have potential as therapeutics, e.g., for the treatment of allergic disorders, inflammatory diseases, and autoimmune diseases. For example, Bonnefoy et al., WO 9612741, report that ligands which bind CD23, e.g., monoclonal antibodies, are useful in the treatment or

prophylaxis of inflammatory, autoimmune and allergic diseases.

The usage of monoclonal antibodies to CD23, as both IgE agonists and antagonists has been reported. IgE antagonists have been reported to have potential utility in treatment of conditions or diseases wherein IgE suppression is therapeutically desirable, e.g., allergic conditions such as allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis and asthma. For example, Bonnefoy et al., WO 8707302 (1987), report monoclonal antibodies to human CD23, which are assertedly useful for assaying the presence of IgE receptors on cell types and as therapeutics in diseases wherein modulation of IgE is therapeutically desirable.

In part because of their potential as therapeutics and diagnostics, many groups have reported the generation of monoclonal antibodies to CD23. See, e.g., Rector et al., *Immunol.*, 55:481-488 (1985); Suemura et al., *J. Immunol.*, 137:1214-1220 (1986); Noro et al., *J. Immunol.*, 137:1258-1263 (1986); Bonnefoy et al., *J. Immunol.*, 138:2170-2178 (1987); Flores-Romo et al., *Science*, 261:1038-1046 (1993); Sherr et al., *J. Immunol.*, 142:481-489 (1989); and Pene et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA*, 85:6880-6884 (1988). Moreover, as discussed *supra*, the usage of such antibodies specifically to inhibit IgE production in systems where IgE synthesis is cytokine (IL-4) induced has also been reported. (Flores-Romo et al (*Id.*); Sherr et al. (*Id.*); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 8707302); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 8707302); Bonnefoy et al. (WO 9612741)); Bonnefoy et al., *Eur. J. Immunol* 20:139-144 (1990); Sarfati et al., *J. Immunol* 141:2195-2199 (1988) and Wakai et al.,

Hybridoma 12:25-43 (1993). Also, Flores-Romo et al. (*Id.*) disclose that Fabs prepared from anti-CD23 antibodies inhibit antigen-specific induced IgE responses *in vivo* in the rat. However, notwithstanding what has been reported, the mechanism by which anti-CD23 antibodies modulate IgE expression and in particular, the manner by which they block IL-4 induced IgE production remains unclear.

It has been suggested that anti-CD23 antibodies inhibit IgE production by signaling through CD23 present on the surface of IgE secreting B cells. It has been proposed that the function of CD23, which is upregulated on IgE secreting B cells, is feedback inhibition of IgE production (Yu, et al. *Nature* 369, 753-756 (1994)).

This has been theorized because mice in which the CD23 gene has been removed have increased and sustained IgE production compared to controls (Yu, et al.). In addition, it has been reported that binding to CD23 by IgE complexes or by a monoclonal antibody to anti-CD23 suppresses ongoing IgE synthesis by a lymphoblastoid cell line that constitutively secretes IgE (Sherr et al. (*Id.*)). It appears that this is due to down regulation of the messenger RNA for the secreted IgE heavy chain in this cell (Saxon et al., *J. Immunol.*, 147:4000-4006 (1991)). However, the exact mechanism by which IgE expression is inhibited has yet to be explained in systems in which IgE secretion is IL-4 induced.

It has also been reported that crosslinking of Fc gamma RII with surface Ig (B cell receptor) on B cells leads to down regulation of Ig expression. (D'Ambrosia et al., *Science*, 268:293-297 (1995). A similar mechanism can be proposed for B cells secreting IgE which also have cell surface CD23 and Fc gamma RII. An

anti-human CD23 antibody bound to a cell by antigen (CD23) and also bound to Fc gamma RII through Fc interactions could transmit a signal to suppress IgE secretion through Fc gamma RII.

5 Mechanisms involved in IgE inhibition by anti-CD23 antibodies have been proposed that include blocking interactions other than the interaction between membrane CD23 and IgE. Related to this, CD23, which is a member of the C-type lectin family, has been shown to interact
10 with several other ligands such as CD21, CD11b and CD11c present on a variety of cell types including T cells and monocytes. In this context CD23 can be envisioned as a cellular adhesion molecule.

 Therefore, it has been proposed that the CD21-CD23
15 interaction may be involved in antigen presentation and subsequent IgE production. Models suggest CD21 on B cells sending an activation signal for IgE production after binding to CD23 on activated T cells present primarily in atopic individuals. (Leconant et al.,
20 *Immunol.*, 88:35-39 (1996); and Bonnefoy et al., *Int. Amer. Allergy Immunol.*, 107:40-42 (1995).) Blocking this interaction with an anti-CD23 could block induced IgE production. (Aubry et al., *Nature*, 358:505-507 (1992) and *Immunol.*, 5:944-949 (1993); Grosjean et al.
25 (1992); Bonnefoy et al., *Curr. Opin. Eur. J. Immunol.*, 24:2982-2988 (1994); Henchoz-Lecoanet et al., *Immunol.*, 88:35-39 (1996) Nambu et al., *Immunol. Lett.*, 44:163-167 (1995); Bonnefoy et al., *Int. Amer. Allergy Immunol.*, 107:40-42 (1995).) It is also possible that antigen
30 presentation is upregulated by CD23 on antigen presenting B cells binding to CD21 on T cells.

 Yet another mechanism which would potentially explain the effects of CD23 on IgE production involves

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soluble forms of CD23. It has been reported that CD23 is cleaved from the cell surface releasing several different forms of soluble CD23 or IgE binding factors. (Sarfati et al., *Immunol.*, 53:197-205 (1984).) Soluble

5 CD23 is a cytokine, with one of its reported activities being the augmentation of IL-4 induced IgE production from B cells. (Pene et al., *J. Cell Biochem.*, 39:253-269 (1989); Pene et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.*, 18:929-935 (1988); Sarfati et al., *J. Immunol.*,

10 141:2195-2197 (1988); Sarfati et al. (1984) (*Id.*); (Saxon et al., *J. Clin. Immunol. Allergy*, 86 (3 pt 1) 333-344 (1990). Also, certain forms of soluble CD23 have been reported to inhibit IgE production (Sarfati et al., *Immunol.*, 76:662-667 (1992)). Accordingly,

15 anti-CD23 antibodies potentially may block IgE production by 1) inhibiting the IgE augmenting effects of soluble CD23 and/or 2) blocking the proteolytic release of soluble CD23 from the cell surface.

Thus, based on the foregoing, it is clear that

20 there is significant complexity and uncertainty in the art with respect to the functions of more specifically CD23 and effects on IgE production, and further with respect to the means by which ligands specific thereto affect IgE production.

25 **Objects of the Invention**

Thus, it is an object of the invention to produce novel ligands (antibodies) specific to CD23 and to use such antibodies to elucidate the mechanism by which anti-CD23 antibodies modulate IgE expression.

30 It is another object of the invention to produce novel ligands (antibodies) which bind CD23, in

particular human CD23, having improved ability to inhibit induced IgE expression.

It is a more specific object of the invention to produce anti-human CD23 antibodies containing human
5 gamma-1 or human gamma-3 constant domains.

It is another object of the invention to produce multivalent anti-human CD23 antibodies which may be more effective by virtue of their enhanced potential for cross linking CD23 and Fc receptors.

10 It is another object of the invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions containing anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies comprising human gamma-1 or gamma-3 constant domains which are capable of inhibiting induced IgE production.

15 It is another object of the invention to use an anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody comprising a human gamma-1 or human gamma-3 constant domain for treatment or prophylaxis of disease conditions wherein inhibition of induced IgE production is therapeutically desirable.

20 More specifically, it is an object of the invention to treat or prevent allergic conditions, autoimmune diseases and inflammatory diseases using an anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody comprising either a human gamma-1 or human gamma-3 constant domain.

25 **Brief Description of the Figures**

Figure 1 compares the *in vitro* IgE inhibitory activity of a murine anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody (MHM6), to five primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies (5E8, 6G5, 2C8, B3B11, and 3G12);

30 Figure 2 shows that primate monoclonal antibodies 5E8 and 6G5 bind an epitope on human CD23 that is distinct from commercially available murine anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody MHM6 (middle panel, figure 2)

and compete with each other (lower panel, figure 2).
Primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies 2C8 and,
B3B11 compete with MHM6 top panel, figure 2).

Figure 3 compares the *in vitro* IgE inhibitory
activity of a particular primate anti-human CD23
monoclonal antibody 5E8 to four different PRIMATIZED®
versions of said primate monoclonal antibody, the
sequences of which are described below.

p5E8G4P- This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the
following sequences:
Human kappa light chain constant region
and a human gamma 4 constant region which
contains a P mutation (Angal et al., *Mol.*
Immunol., 30:105-108 (1993));

p5E8G4PN- This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the
human kappa light chain constant region
and a human gamma 4 constant region
having a P mutation (Angal et al. *Mol.*
Immunol., 30:105-108 (1993)). This
antibody also contains a mutation in the
heavy chain variable region which changes
an asparagine residue (potential
carbohydrate attachment site) to a
lysine;

p5E8G1 This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the
human kappa light chain constant region
and a human gamma 1 constant region;

p5E8G1N- This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the
human kappa light chain constant region
and human gamma 1 constant region. This
antibody also contains a mutation in the
heavy chain variable region which changes

an asparagine residue (carbohydrate attachment site) to a lysine;

Figure 4 contains a table which compares the apparent Kd in nM of the antibodies identified in Figure 3 and summarizes their IgE suppressive activity.

Figure 5 compares the *in vitro* IgE inhibitory activity of a particular primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody, 6G5, to two different PRIMATIZED® versions of 6G5 which are described below:

- | | | |
|----|---------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10 | p6G5G1 | This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the human lambda light chain constant region and the human gamma 1 constant region; |
| 15 | p6G5G4P | This PRIMATIZED® antibody contains the human lambda light chain constant region and the human gamma 4 constant region with a P mutation (Angal et al., <i>Mol. Immunol.</i> , 30:105-108 (1993)); |

Figure 6 compares the *in vitro* IgE inhibitory activity of primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 2C8 to F(ab')₂ derived from 2C8;

Figure 7 shows that the F(ab')₂ derived from 2C8 antagonizes the suppression of *in vitro* IgE activity of primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 2C8.

Figure 8 shows the *in vivo* IgE inhibitory activity of a particular primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody, 5E8, in a SCID animal model;

Figure 9 compares the *in vivo* inhibitory activity of primate anti-human 6G5 and a PRIMATIZED® version thereof p6GSG4P.

Figure 10 shows the *in vivo* IgE inhibitory activity of the primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 6G5 and a PRIMATIZED® version thereof, p6G5G1.

Definition of Terms Used in This Application

Chimeric Antibody:

A recombinant antibody containing regions from two different antibodies, usually different species antibodies, most typically rodent variable sequences and human constant domain sequences.

Anti-Human CD23 Gamma 1 Antibody

An antibody that specifically binds human CD23 which contains a human gamma 1 constant region or fragment or modification thereof which inhibits induced IgE production. This includes, in particular, antibodies containing rodent or primate variable domains or antigen binding portions, humanized, PRIMATIZED®, and human anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies which comprise a human gamma 1 constant domain, fragment, or modification thereof, which inhibit induced IgE production *in vitro*.

Anti-Human CD23 Gamma 3 Antibody

An antibody that specifically binds human CD23 which contains a human gamma 3 constant region or fragment or modification thereof which inhibits induced IgE production. This includes, in particular, antibodies containing rodent or primate variable domains or antigen binding portions, humanized, PRIMATIZED®, and human anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies which comprise a human gamma 3 constant domain, fragment, or modification thereof, which inhibit induced IgE production *in vitro*.

Modifications of Antibody Constant Domains

Antibodies according to the present invention containing mutations, substitutions or deletions of the constant region, that may create a desired change in the level of efficiency, i.e. in FcR binding, without changing the basic effector functions mediated by the constant region.

PRIMATIZED® Antibody

A recombinant antibody containing primate variable sequences or antigen binding portions, and human constant domain sequences.

Humanized Antibody:

A recombinant antibody containing a non-human variable region or antigen binding portion which has been modified to more closely mimic a human antibody variable region and thereby eliminate or minimize potential immunogenicity if administered to humans without sacrificing the specificity or affinity of the immunoglobulin. There are several known methods of humanization, including, "veneering" which comprises select modification of surface residues, framework replacement, (CDR grafting) and molecular modeling.

Gamma 1 Constant Domain:

A particular type of constant domain sequence which confers upon an antibody specific effector activities. In the present application, gamma 1 constant domain refers to a human gamma 1 constant domain, fragment or modification thereof, which retains gamma 1 effector functions in combination with anti-CD23 variable domain sequences or antigen binding portions. Modifications include human gamma-1 constant domains which comprise

the deletion, substitution or addition of one or more amino acid residues. This effector function is manifested by the ability of an antibody containing such a constant domain to inhibit induced IgE production.

5 Gamma 3 Constant Domain:

A particular type of constant domain sequence which confers upon an antibody specific effector activities. In the present application, gamma 3 constant domain refers to a human gamma 3 constant domain, fragment or
10 modification thereof, which retains gamma 3 effector functions in combination with anti-CD23 variable domain sequences or antigen binding portions. Modifications include human gamma-3 constant domains which comprise the deletion, substitution or addition of one or more
15 amino acid residues. This effector function is manifested by the ability of an antibody containing such a constant domain to inhibit induced IgE production.

CD23:

This refers to the low affinity receptor for IgE,
20 FcεRII/CD23.

Anti-CD23 Antibody:

An antibody that specifically binds CD23, preferably human CD23.

Detailed Description of the Invention

25 As discussed *supra*, while many groups have previously reported the production of anti-CD23 antibodies and the use thereof as antagonists and agonists for modulating IgE production, the exact mechanism by which such antibodies modulate IgE
30 expression in systems where IL-4 induces IgE production

remains unclear. Thus, it would be beneficial if the means by which such antibodies modulate IgE expression were elucidated, or at least better explained, as such information would be potentially useful in designing
5 therapeutics for treatment of diseases wherein modulation of IgE production is therapeutically desirable. In particular, it would be beneficial if improved antibodies specific to CD23 were obtained having improved capacity to inhibit induced IgE
10 production, as enhanced IgE levels are believed to be involved in numerous disease processes, e.g., allergic conditions, inflammatory conditions and autoimmune diseases. Such diseases include by way of example, atopic dermatitis, eczema, allergic rhinitis and
15 conjunctivitis, Job's syndrome, and asthma.

Toward that end, the present inventors have surprisingly discovered that anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies which contain human gamma-1 constant domains inhibit IgE production in systems where IgE production
20 is induced by IL-4 significantly better than CD23 monoclonal antibodies of other effector types, e.g., those comprising human gamma-4 constant domains or CD23 monoclonal antibodies or antibody fragments lacking effector functions altogether. Because human gamma-3
25 constant domains have been shown to mediate the same effector functions as human gamma-1, anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies containing human gamma-3 constant domains are also included.

There are currently five defined effector functions
30 for the IgG (gamma) class of antibodies. Two of these functions, complement activation and FcγRN interaction, are not found in the in vitro assays described in the present invention, and are therefore not likely to be involved in the molecular mechanism. Three other FcγR

receptors have been identified which interact with the IgG class of antibodies: FcγRI, FcγRII (of which there are at least six different proteins) and FcγRIII (with at least two different proteins). All three of these
5 receptors interact with both IgG1 and IgG3.

FcγRI is the only one of the three having an appreciable affinity for IgG. It binds both monomeric gamma-1 and gamma-3 with a K_a of about $5 \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1}$. However, its affinity for human gamma-4 is about 10-fold
10 less, and it does not bind human gamma-2 at all (Fries et al., 1982, J. Immunol. 129: 1041-1049; Kurlander and Batker, 1982, J. Clin. Invest. 69: 1-8; Woof, 1986, G. Mol. Immunol. 21: 523-527; see also Burton and Woof, 1992, Human Antibody Effector Function, Adv. Immunol.
15 51: 1-84).

Although the affinity of human FcγRII and FcγRIII for human IgG is generally very low ($K_a < 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$), affinity for human IgG1 and human IgG3 increases significantly ($K_a \approx 2 \text{ to } 5 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1}$) when they are bound to antigen
20 (Karas et al., 1982, Blood 60: 1277-1282). The affinity of human FcγRII for human IgG2 bound to antigen has given conflicting results. Human FcγRIII does not bind to human IgG2. Human FcγRII and human FcγRIII do not bind to human IgG4 (Van de Winkel and Anderson, 1991, J.
25 Leuk. Biol. 49: 511-524; Huizinga et al., 1989, J. Immunol. 142: 2359-2364).

While Fc mediated effector functions are sometimes significant to the therapeutic activity of antibodies, this discovery was surprising in the case of anti-CD23
30 antibodies because the role of effector function in the IgE inhibitory activity of anti-CD23 antibodies had not been previously reported. In fact, previous evidence had suggested that antibody effector function was not significant to the ability of anti-CD23 antibodies to

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inhibit induced IgE production. For example, Flores-Romo et al., *Science*, 261:1038-1041 (1993) had reported that Fabs prepared from a polyclonal anti-CD23 antibody inhibited an *in vivo* induced IgE

5 antigen-specific response.

The discovery that effector functions mediated through the constant region of the anti-CD23 antibodies are apparently involved was made after the present inventors isolated various primate antibodies specific
10 to CD23 having anti-IgE inhibiting activity and compared these antibodies to PRIMATIZED® versions with respect to their ability to inhibit IL-4 induced IgE production *in vitro* and *in vivo*. Antibodies constructed with a human gamma-4 constant region failed to inhibit IgE antigen-
15 specific responses *in vitro*, whereas antibodies containing a human gamma-1 constant region were succesful.

Because one (or more) of the three classes of FcγR receptors, FcγRI, FcγRII or FcγRIII, is likely involved
20 in the specific effector function mediated through the gamma-1 domain, and because these classes of receptors also bind to antibodies containing gamma-3 domains, it is logical that anti-CD23 antibodies containing gamma-3 domains will also be successful at inhibiting IgE-
25 antigen specific-response *in vitro*.

More specifically, and as described in greater detail *infra*, five primate monoclonal antibodies which specifically bound both cellular and soluble CD23 were isolated from an Old World monkey (macaque) according to
30 the methodology which is disclosed in commonly assigned Application Serial No. 08/379,072 (now allowed), which application is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein. This application described in detail a means

for producing monoclonal antibodies to desired antigens, desirable human antigens, in Old World monkeys and their advantages in relation to antibodies of other species as therapeutics, for example reduced or potentially lack of immunogenicity in humans because of the phylogenetic closeness of humans and Old World monkeys. In fact, because of the phylogenetic closeness of these species, it is difficult to distinguish Old World monkey immunoglobulins from human immunoglobulins by sequence comparison.

Four of these five primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibodies were demonstrated to be capable of inhibiting IL-4 induced IgE production in an *in vitro* B cell assay described in detail *infra* and the most potent was also shown to inhibit IL-4 induced IgE in a SCID mouse animal model (also described in detail *infra*). Based on this IgE inhibitory activity, and expected low immunogenicity in humans, such antibodies are potentially suitable as therapeutics for treating diseases wherein inhibition of IgE production is therapeutically desirable.

However, in order to further reduce immunogenicity, it was elected to PRIMATIZE® two primate monoclonal antibodies (a type of chimerization of antibodies) according to the methodology which is also described in U.S. Serial No. 08/379,072 (now allowed), incorporated by reference herein. PRIMATIZATION® essentially refers to the production of recombinant antibodies developed by IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation which comprise primate variable regions and human constant regions. Primatization of the two primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal (5E8 and 6G5) antibodies having potent IgE inhibiting activity was effected in order to eliminate

any potential immunogenicity attributable to the primate constant domains in humans.

Again, because of the inventors' initial expectation from published literature that Fc effector function was not necessary for induced IgE inhibition, human gamma 4 versions of these particular antibodies were initially produced. However, quite surprisingly, it was found that the gamma-4 versions produced from both of these primate monoclonal antibodies were ineffective, i.e., they required significantly higher concentrations of PRIMATIZED® gamma 4 antibody than the primate antibody to inhibit IL-4 induced IgE production in *in vitro* assays.

Moreover, even more surprising was the discovery that when the same two primate antibodies were then converted to human gamma-1 versions (by substitution of the primate constant domains with human gamma-1 constant domains), that these gamma-1 antibodies very effectively inhibited induced IgE production *in vitro*. Thus, our results suggested that Fc effector function is apparently significant to the ability of anti-human CD23 antibodies to inhibit induced IgE production. This hypothesis was confirmed when a third primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal, i.e., the 2C8 antibody, which was shown by us to inhibit IgE production *in vitro*, was converted to a F(ab')₂, which was found to be substantially incapable of inhibiting induced IgE production *in vitro*. In fact, this F(ab')₂ was found to antagonize the suppressive effects on induced IgE blocking activity of the primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 2C8.

In addition, it was found that removing a glycosylation site in the heavy chain variable region of one of the antibodies (5E8) had no effect on binding of the antibody to CD23 (as evidenced by obtained Kd

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The PRIMATIZED® gamma 1 version of primate 6G5 was found to inhibit induced IgE expression in SCID mice while the same concentration of either the primate 6G5 or the PRIMATIZED® p6G5F4p did not inhibit induced IgE expression. Therefore, an antibody containing human gamma-1 constant domains was found to be even more effective in an *in vivo* animal model than the primate monoclonal antibody. Furthermore, the inventors anticipate that anti-CD23 antibodies containing human gamma-3 constant domains will be just as effective as those having gamma-1 constant domains, because gamma-1 and gamma-3 constant domains have affinity for the same classes of Fc receptors.

Accordingly, based on these results, it has been surprisingly discovered that an active Fc region, in particular that of human gamma-1 or human gamma-3, is significantly involved in the mechanism of IL-4 induced IgE inhibition by anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies. This discovery is quite unexpected especially based on earlier reports that Fabs derived from polyclonal anti-CD23 antibodies were capable of inhibiting induced IgE production, and also based on the various theories as to how CD23 affects induced IgE expression.

Accordingly, the present invention relates to anti-human CD23 antibodies containing human gamma-1 or gamma-3 constant domains and their use as therapeutics based on their ability to effectively inhibit IgE expression.

The skilled artisan can prepare anti-human CD23 antibodies containing either human gamma-1 or gamma-3 constant domains by methods which are well known in the

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A particularly preferred vector system is the translationally impaired vector system disclosed in U.S. Serial No. 08/147,696 (now allowed), which comprises a

translationally impaired dominant selectable marker
(neo) containing an intron into which a desired
heterologous DNA is inserted. This vector system has
been found to provide for very high yields of
5 recombinant proteins, e.g., immunoglobulins. However,
the subject anti-CD23 antibodies may be produced in any
vector system which is suitable for expression of
functional immunoglobulins.

Also, the present invention embraces human
10 monoclonal antibodies of the gamma-1 or gamma-3 types
which are specific to human CD23. Methods for isolation
of human monoclonal antibodies are also well known in
the art and include *in vitro* methods, e.g., *in vitro*
immunization of human B cells in tissue culture, and *in*
15 *vivo* methods, e.g. synthesis of human monoclonal
antibodies in SCID mice. A preferred means of producing
human monoclonal antibodies in SCID mice which combines
in vitro priming of human spleen cells which are then
introduced into SCID mice is disclosed in U.S. Serial
20 No. 08/488,376 (incorporated by reference in its
entirety herein). This method is advantageous as it
provides for the reproducible recovery of monoclonal
antibodies having high affinity against a desired anti-
gen, e.g., a human antigen.

25 Also, the present invention embraces human mono-
clonal antibodies which compete with the primate anti-
human CD23 monoclonal antibodies 5E8 and 6G5 for binding
to CD23.

EXAMPLE 1

Production of Primate Anti-CD23 Antibodies

30 Five primate monoclonal antibodies specific to CD23
were isolated from macaques substantially according to

the methodology disclosed in Serial No. 08/379,072, which has been incorporated by reference herein. The exact techniques utilized are described in detail below.

**Methodology for Isolation and Characterization
of Anti-Human CD23 Monoclonal Antibodies**

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Purification of the Immunogen sCD23 from 8866 cells

During purification, soluble CD23 (sCD23) was quantified by a three-step ELISA using a murine anti-CD23 antibody (Binding Site; catalog # MC112) as a capture. The antigen was partially purified from cultures of 8866 cells maintained in suspension bioreactors using RPMI 1640 (JRH Biosciences; catalog # 56-509) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (JRH Biosciences) and 4 mM glutamine (JRH Biosciences; catalog # 90114) at 37°C. Carbon dioxide was used to maintain pH 7.1. After removing cells by 0.45 µm filtration, phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride (final concentration 0.2 mM, Sigman Chemical Co.; catalog # P-7626) and ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (final concentration 3 mM, Sigma Chemical Co.; catalog # EDS) were added to the supernate and the solution stored at 2-8°C. The cell-free supernate was concentrated approximately 15 to 20-fold using a hollow-fiber ultrafiltration cartridge (A/T Technology; catalog # UFP-10-C-9A; 10,000 d MWCO) or tangential flow ultrafiltration cartridge (Filtron Corporation; 10,000 d MWCO) at ambient temperature. The concentrated supernate was sterile filtered and stored at -70°C. Thawed concentrates were de-lipidated by adding SM-2 BioBeads (BioRad Industries; catalog # 152-3920) at 5 g/L and stirring overnight at 2-8°C. The resin was removed by filtration and the solution stored at 2-8°C. For some preparations of sCD23, concentrates were

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fractionated using ammonium sulfate (35-70% (w/v); Fisher; catalog # A702-3) before or after de-lipidation.

5 The de-lipidated solution was subsequently purified using affinity chromatography at 2-8°C. The affinity matrix was prepared by covalently linking a murine anti-CD23 monoclonal antibody (BU38) to Sepharose using CNBr-activated Sepharose 4B (Sigma Chemical Co.; catalog # C-9142). The BU38 antibody was purified to >90% homogeneity from ascites (Binding Site; catalog # CUS830) using Protein A chromatography. The de-lipidated solution was applied to the affinity column (1.5 x 5 cm) equilibrated with 1XPBS (Gibco BRL; catalog # 70013-0.32), pH 7.2 and the column washed with 1XPBS, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% NP40 (Sigma Chemical Co.) to remove non-bound protein. Soluble CD23 was eluted using 3.5 M MgCl₂ (Fisher; catalog # M33-500). Fractions containing sCD23 were combined and dialyzed (Baxter Spectra/Por; catalog # D1615-1) against 1XPBS, pH 7.2 at 2-8°C. After dialysis, the protein solution was concentrated by centrifugation using Centriprep 10 spin filters (Amicon Corporation; MWCO 10,000 d) and preparations stored at -70°C. The purity of sCD23 was estimated to be >70% using SDS-PAGE analysis (4-20% pre-cast gels, Novex Corporation) and Coomassie staining.

25 **Immunization of Primates and Isolation of Immune Cells**

Cynomolgus monkeys (White Sands Research Center, Alamogordo, New Mexico) were immunized with soluble CD23 which had been purified from the supernatant of human RPMI 8866 cells (B cell lymphoma, Hassner and Saxon, J. Immunol., 132:2844 (1984)). Each monkey was immunized every third week with 200 µg soluble CD23 in 500 µl PBS mixed with 167 µl Temuritide (adjuvant peptide) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, Catalog # A-9519) and 333 µl 3X PROVAX®

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5 (IDEC Pharmaceuticals Corporation). Immunization was effected intradermally, intraperitoneally, intramuscularly and subcutaneously. The titer of anti-CD23 antibodies in the serum of the monkeys was measured by ELISA on 8866 cells and compared to a pre-bleed from the same monkeys.

10 Monkey PRO 978, with a serum titer of fifty thousand was sacrificed, and the spleen and lymph nodes were surgically removed, and shipped on ice to IDEC pharmaceuticals, submerged in sterile RPMI-1640 (Gibco BRL, Gaithersburg, MD, Catalog # 21870-050) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 2 mM sodium pyruvate and 50 µg/ml gentamicin. Immediately upon arrival the spleen was homogenized by squeezing it
15 through a wire mesh with a glass pistil. Red blood cells were lysed in an ammonium chloride based hypotonic buffer and the remaining lymphocytes collected and washed in RPMI-1640 at least three times. Lymph nodes were homogenized similarly into a single cell
20 suspension, collected and washed at least three times in RPMI-1640.

Production of Hybridomas

25 After the last wash, the cells were counted, and the primate cells obtained above were then somatically fused to the mouse-human heterohybridoma cell line H6K6/B5 (Carroll et al., *J. Immunol. Methods*, 89:61 (1986)) using standard techniques (Boerner et al., *J. Immunol.*, 147:86) (1991)) and plated into 96 well dishes (175 dishes or 14,700 wells for the spleen, and 17
30 dishes or 1386 wells for the lymph nodes) at 300,000 cells per well.

This procedure involved the mixing of lymphocytes and the above-identified fusion partner, at a 2:1 ratio,

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which cells were slowly resuspended into 50% PEG 1500 (Sigma, Catalog # P5402) for 1 minute. These cells were then allowed to rest for 1 minute and then slowly further resuspended in excess RPMI-1640. Afterward, the
5 cells were again allowed to rest, this time for 15 minutes before a light spin at 250 x g. The cells were then resuspended in RMPI-1640 growth media, which was supplemented with 20% Fetal Calf Serum, 2 mM L-Glutamine, Sodium Pyruvate, Non-Essential Amino Acids
10 and 50 µg/ml Gentamicin, containing 100 µM Hypoxanthine, 16 µM Thymidine (BoehringerMannheim, Germany, # 623091) and 5.8 µM Azaserine (Sigma, Catalog # A 1164) (HTA). HTA is a selection agent which provides the survival of successfully fused cells (primate lymphocyte fused with
15 heterohybridoma fusion partner).

Approximately 65% of the wells showed growth (10,500 wells). These wells were then screened for the presence of anti-human CD23 antibody by a three step cell ELISA.

20 **ELISA Procedure**

The first step of the ELISA comprised the transferral of fifty microliters of supernatant from each well to ninety-six well plates which had previously been coated with 10⁵ 8866 cells (CD23 positive cell line)
25 per well. These plates were made by first coating the plates with 50 µl of aqueous solution containing twenty µg/ml Poly L-Lysine (Sigma Catalog # P1399, MW 150,000 - 300,000) for thirty minutes at room temperature. The remaining solution was removed ("flicked out") and the
30 plates left to dry. Once dry, fifty µl of 8866 cells in PBS were transferred and spun at 600 g for five minutes. The 8866 cells were covalently bound to the plate by adding fifty µl 0.5% glutaraldehyde (Sigma Catalog #

G6257) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) for 15 minutes. The glutaraldehyde was removed (flicked out) and the plates blocked with one hundred fifty μ l 100 mM glycine (Sigma Catalog # G-2879) in 0.1% BSA - PBS.

- 5 After the addition of supernatants, the plates were incubated at 37°C for one to two hours and washed seven to nine times with tap water, and a goat anti-human IgG antibody coupled to horse radish peroxidase (HRPO) (Southern Biotech, Birmingham, Alabama, Catalog #
- 10 2040-05) diluted 1:2000 into 1% dry skimmed milk (Vons) in PBS - 0.05% Tween 20 (Sigma, Catalog # P1379) was added. The plates were incubated for forty-five minutes at 37°C, and again washed seven to nine times in tap water. The presence of the HRPO was detected by a color
- 15 development after the addition of a TMB reagent (Kirkegaard & Perry, Gaithersburg, MD, Catalog # 50-76-02 and 50-65-02), 100 μ l/well. The reaction was stopped by adding twenty-five μ l 4N H₂SO₄. Optical density (OD) was measured at 470 nM on a
- 20 spectrophotometer (Titertek Multiscan). The OD values greater than two times the background were scored as positive.

- The second step in the ELISA was effected to confirm that the supernatants which had been scored
- 25 positive in the first ELISA reacted to CD23 and not to some irrelevant antigen. This was effected by testing the supernatants on SupT1 cells (ERC BioServices Corporation, Rockville, MD, Catalog # 100), a CD23 negative human cell line, using the same ELISA
- 30 procedure. Supernatants that scored similarly in both tests were discarded. These results indicated that fifty-six of the 10,500 wells with growth showed the presence of a primate monoclonal antibody that bound to

8866 cells in two separate screenings at different times and did not bind to SupT1 cells.

5 The third step of the ELISA was conducted to determine whether the supernatants identified according to the first two ELISA steps, reacted with soluble CD23. In this third ELISA, 96 well plates were coated at 4°C overnight with 2 µg/ml BG-6 (Biosource International, Camarillo, CA, Catalog # CT-CD23-CF), a mouse monoclonal antibody that binds to soluble CD23 but does not block
10 CD23-IgE binding, contained in a 50 mM bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.3. After removing the coating buffer, fifty µl of semi-purified soluble CD23 at a predetermined dilution in PBS were added to the plate and incubated for two hours at room temperature. After
15 washing the plate with tap water seven to nine times, 50 µl supernatants from selected wells were added. After washing the plate in tap water seven to nine times, 50 µl rabbit anti-human IgG (mouse adsorbed)-HRPO (Southern Biotech, Catalog # 6145-05) diluted 1:4000 in 1% dry skimmed milk in PBS with 0.05% Tween 20 were added,
20 incubated for two hours at 37°C, washed seven to nine times in tap water and developed with TMB as described above. Wells with OD's greater than two times the background were again scored as positive.

25 Twenty-one of the fifty-six wells that showed binding to 8866 cells also bound to sCD23 in the ELISA. These wells were expanded and subcloned at least twice by plating out cells at one cell per three wells. After approximately three months, five stable hybridomas
30 producing primate monoclonal antibodies to CD23 were obtained.

Antibody Purification by Protein A Methods

Essentially, antibodies are purified by centrifuga-
tion of the culture supernatant to remove cells and de-
bris. The resultant centrifuged samples are then
5 filtered through a 0.2 μ m filter. A protein A sepharose
Fast flow column is then prepared and equilibrated using
PBS (pH 7.4). The supernatant is then loaded on the
column at an appropriate flow rate (2 ml/min). After
loading, the wash column is washed with 10 column volume
10 of PBS (pH 7.4). The antibody is then eluted from the
column with elution buffer (0.2 M acetic acid, 0.1 M
glycine pH 3.5) at 1 ml/min flow rate. One milliliter
fractions/tube (2.0 M Tris-Hcl pH 10.0) including 100 μ l
of Tris, are then collected. Afterward,
15 spectrophotometer readings are taken at 280 nm. The
resultant fractions with high absorbance at 280 nm
containing the antibody are then collected and dialyzed
against PBS overnight. The product is then sterilized
by filtration through 0.22 μ m membrane and stored at -
20 $^{\circ}$ C.
20

Four of these five primate anti-human CD23
monoclonal antibodies (1H6, 2C8, 5E8 and 6G5) were
demonstrated to inhibit IgE production in an *in vitro*
assay which measures IgE production by
25 IL4-hydrocortisone induced peripheral blood mononuclear
cell (PBMC) cultures. These results are shown in Figure
1. The assay conditions are described below. The fifth
primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody B3B11 was
inactive in this assay.

30 **IL-4 Stimulated IgE Production**
by Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells

As discussed supra, the subject primate antibodies
and PRIMATIZED[®] forms thereof were assessed for their

ability to inhibit IgE production in an *in vitro* assay which measured the effect of such antibodies on IgE production by IL-4 stimulated peripheral blood mononuclear cells.

5 **Materials for in vitro IL-4 IgE Assay**

Forty-eight well flat bottom cluster plates (Costar Catalog # 3548) (1.5 million PBMCs per ml per well (48 well plate))

10 Human recombinant IL-4 (Genzyme Catalog # 2181-01;
10 μ g (2.5×10^7 units).

anti-CD23 Mabs:

murine Mab (MHM6; DAKO. Catalog # M763)

primate Mabs (no preservatives)

PRIMATIZED® (no preservatives)

15 HB 101 basal medium: (Irvine Scientific Catalog #
T000)

HB101 supplement: (Irvine Scientific Catalog #
T151)

20 Fetal Bovine Serum: (FBS; Bio-Whittaker Catalog #
14-501F)

dimethylsulfoxide: (DMSO; Fisher Scientific Catalog
D128-500)

hydrocortisone: (Sigma Catalog # H-0888)

puromycin: (Sigma Catalog # P-7255)

25 cyclohexamide: (Sigma Catalog # C-7698)

Histopaque®: (Sigma Catalog # H-8889)

Hank's Buffered Salt Solution: (HBSS; Irvine Scien-
tific Catalog # 9232)

1% FBS in HBSS

30 concentrated Dulbecco's phosphate buffered saline
(10x DPBS; Bio-Whittaker, Catalog # 17-517Q)

Bath Clear Microbicide (Fisher, Catalog #
13-641-334) in DPBS

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Solutions:

puromycin solution: 40 μ g/ml in HB101 growth medium

5 cyclohexamide solution: 200 μ g/ml in HB101 growth medium

hydrocortisone solution: 0.1 M solution in DMSO
anti-CD23 murine Mabs were extensively dialyzed to remove preservatives

10	HB101 growth medium	
	HB101 basal medium	500 ml
	HB101 supplement in 10 ml	
	sterile filtered distilled H ₂ O	5 ml
	FBS	10 ml
	hydrocortisone solution	
15	(final conc. 5 μ M)	0.25 ml

In Vitro Assay Procedure

Buffy coat cells 1:4 are diluted using HBSS at room temperature. These cells are derived from whole blood after an overnight incubation at room temperature to
20 resolve and separate the plasma components, clotted platelets and fibrin, and buffy coat cells.

Thirty microliters of diluted buffy coat are then overlaid onto fifteen microliters of Histopaque in fifty ml conical tubes. These tubes are then
25 centrifuged for twenty minutes at 1700 rpm at room temperature without brakes (IEC 216 swinging bucket rotor). The white PBMC layer is then collected using a sterile pipette, taking care not to disturb the other layers. The PBMCs (peripheral blood mononuclear cells)
30 are the buffy coat cells which have been sedimented by centrifugation partially through a HISTOPAQUE® density gradient to form a distinctly visible white layer of cells. These cells are collected with a pipette, rinsed

with HBSS, and then counted using a hemocytometer. Typically, 300 to 600 million PBMCs can be recovered from a single 450 ml buffy coat package.

5 The collected PBMCs are then washed three times in 1% FBS/HBSS. The washed cells are collected by centrifugation for seven minutes at 1300 rpm at 7°C.

10 The number of cells collected is then determined using a hemocytometer. The cell concentration is adjusted to about three million cells per milliliter of HB101 growth medium.

15 Approximately about 1.5 million cells (0.5 ml) are then added to each well of a 48 well plate. In general, five replicate samples are prepared for each experiment. The perimeter wells of each plate are not used for cell samples. Accordingly, these wells are filled, e.g., using 0.5 ml of 0.05% BathClear/DPBS.

20 0.5 ml HB101 growth medium containing desired amounts of IL-4 and Mab is then added to the wells. The IL-4 used is recombinant DNA-generated human interleukin 4. The Mab used in the assay is a murine, primate or PRIMATIZED® antibody. Typically, IL-4 is added at a final concentrate of 100 U/ml and Mab is added at a final concentrate ranging from 0.01 to 3 µg/ml.

25 The cells are then incubated for nine to eleven days at 37°C in a moist incubator set at 5% CO₂. After incubation, the supernatant fluids are collected and the IgE content is measured.

IgE ELISA

30 The following list identifies materials and solutions used in the IgE ELISAs.

Materials and Solutions Needed for IgE ELISA
sulfuric acid, 4 M

coating buffer: 10 mM sodium bicarbonate buffer, pH 9.6
concentrated phosphate buffered saline (10x PBS) stock
solution:

	NaH ₂ PO ₄	26.6 gm
5	Na ₂ HPO ₄	289 gm
	NaCl	1064 gm
	distilled H ₂ O	10 L

blocking buffer: 10% FBS/PBS

dilution buffer: 1% BSA/0.05% Tween 20/PBS

10 washing buffer: 0.05% Tween 20/PBS

goat anti-human IgE (epsilon chain-specific), unlabeled:
(Tago Catalog # 4104)

human IgE standard: (The Binding Site Catalog # BP094)

15 goat anti-human IgE, HRP-labeled: (Tago Catalog # AHI
0504)

TMB peroxidase substrate: (KPL Catalog # 50-76-02)

peroxidase solution B: (KPL Catalog # 50-65-02)

working substrate solution: mix substrate and Solution
B at 1:1 ratio

20 Immulon II microtiter plates (Dynatech Labs Catalog #
011-010-3455)

IgE ELISA Procedure

Each well of a microtiter plate is coated using 100
μl of a coating buffer containing 2 μg/ml goat anti-
25 human IgE.

The coated plate is then incubated overnight at
4°C.

After incubation, each well in the plate is then
washed three times with 200 μl of Tween 20/PBS. After
30 washing, the non-specific binding sites are blocked with
200 μl blocking buffer/well for 1 hour at 37°C.

One hundred μl of samples or standards are then
added to each well; which wells are then incubated over-

night at 4°C. After incubation, the samples are tested with or without dilution. A standard concentration curve is prepared for each plate using several dilutions of IgE ranging from 0.1 to 50 ng/ml.

- 5 After overnight incubation, each plate is washed five times with Tween 20/PBS.

One hundred µl of horseradish peroxidase (HRP) labeled goat anti-human IgE diluted 1:10,000 in dilution buffer is then added to each drained well. The plate is
10 then incubated for 4 hours at 37°C.

The plates are then washed 5 times with Tween 20/PBS and 3 times with water.

One hundred µl of 3,3',5,5'-tetramethylbenzidine working substrate solution is then added to each well.
15 The plate is then incubated for twenty-five minutes in the dark at room temperature. After incubation the developing reaction is stopped by the addition of fifty µl of 4 M sulfuric acid.

The absorbency is then read concurrently at 450 and
20 540 nm. The 540 nm absorbency values are subtracted as background.

Assay for Kd measurement of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibodies

Scatchard Analysis Procedure

25 1. **Radiolabeling Procedure**

 IODO-BEADS are washed with 100mN Phosphate Buffer, pH 7.4 twice using 1 mL of buffer per 2 beads. The beads are then dried on filter paper.

 The two beads are then added to 100 µl ¹²⁵I
30 solution, containing about 1mCi of I, diluted with 200 µl of the phosphate buffer, and left at room temperature for 5 minutes.

[illegible]

5

10

15

The specific activity of the 10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ radiolabeled solution is determined by taking a 1 μl sample and running the sample on a gamma counter.

Example:

- 20

25

The antigen-coated plate is blocked (to eliminate non-specific binding, e.g., with mB7.1-CHO) and the background plate (i.e., Untransfected-CHO) for one hour

at room temperature-with 200 μ l/well of blocking buffer
(Blocking Buffer: 1xPBS containing 10% Gelatin, 2%
Sodium Azide, 1% BSA and 10% FBS).

5 The plate(s) are then washed, typically ten times
by hand with tap water.

The 10 μ g/mL radiolabeled antibody (50 μ ls) is then
titrated by two-fold serial dilutions across the
plate(s) using a multichannel pipette. Incubate for one
hour at room temperature.

10 The plate(s) are again washed about 6-7 times with
200 μ l/well of wash buffer (Wash Buffer:--1xPBS
containing 10% Gelatin and 2% Sodium Azide).

The radio activity counts in each well are then
determined by running the wells on a gamma counter.

15 The optimal radiolabeled antibody concentration is
the concentration in which the difference between the
specific counts and background counts is at a maximum.

3. **Scatchard Analysis of Competition Assay**

20 The 10 μ g/mL radiolabeled solution is diluted to
the optimal concentration determined in the **Direct**
Binding experiment.

The antigen-coated plate and the background plate
are blocked for one hour at room temperature with 200
 μ l/well of blocking buffer.

25 The plate(s) are then washed, e.g., about 10 times,
by hand with tap water.

30 The "cold" (no radiolabel) antibody is then
titrated by two-fold dilutions in a separate U-bottom
microtitre plate. The starting concentration of the
"cold" antibody should be at least 100 times greater
than that of the optimal radiolabeled antibody
concentration.

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Example:

- Optimal Radiolabeled Conc.: 0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$
- "Cold" Antibody Conc.: 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Note: 1:2 titration in the first well will adjust the "cold" antibody concentration to 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.)

Fifty μl /well of optimal radiolabeled antibody are then added to the wells containing "cold" antibody.

One hundred μl /well of the mixed solution are then transferred to the corresponding wells of the antigen-coated plate, and incubated for one hour at room temperature.

Also, it is desirable also that the following controls be effected:

- a) Direct binding of radiolabeled antibody to antigen-coated plate (5 wells),
- b) Direct binding of radiolabeled antibody to background plate (5 wells).

After incubation, the plate(s) are washed, e.g., about 6-7 times, with 200 μl /well of wash buffer.

The radio activity counts in each well are then determined by running the wells on a gamma counter.

These calculations are determined by calculating the specific counts in each well tested by subtracting the background counts from the counts bound to the antigen-coated plate.

4. Calculations for Scatchard Analysis

The Molar Concentration of **Bound antibody [B]** can then be determined as follows:

Example: At 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ "cold antibody"

Specific counts bound: 4382 cpm

Counts bound in the presence of 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ "cold" ab: 215 cpm

Difference: 4382 cpm - 215 cpm = 4167 cpm

Specific Activity (radiolabeled ab): 5.54×10^9 cpm/nmole
 $4167 \text{ cpm} \div 5.54 \times 10^9 \text{ cpm/nmole} = 7.52 \times 10^{-7} \text{ nmole}$
 $7.53 \times 10^{-7} \text{ nmole} \div 0.05 \text{ mL (sample vol.)}$
 $= 1.50 \times 10^{-5} \text{ nmole/mL}$
 $= 1.50 \times 10^{-8} \text{ } \mu\text{mole/mL}$
[B] $= 1.50 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mole/mL (M)}$

Total Molar Concentration [T] is determined as follows:

$50 \text{ } \mu\text{g/mL} \times 1 \text{ } \mu\text{mole/75,000 } \mu\text{g} = 6.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ } \mu\text{mole/mL}$
 $= 6.67 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mmole/mL (M)}$
[T] $= 66667 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mmole/mL}$

(M)

Free antibody [F] is determined as follows:

Free Molar Conc. = Total minus Bound
[F] $= (66667 \times 10^{-11}) - (1.50 \times 10^{-11})$
 $= 66665.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ mmole/mL (M)}$

Calculate **B/F**.

Plot **B** versus **B/F** on Cricket Graph software.

Activity and Affinity of Anti-Human CD23
Antibodies According to the Invention

Four of the five isolated primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies (B3B11, 2C8, 5E8 and 6G5) were found to inhibit IgE production in the above-identified *in vitro* assay which measures IgE production by IL4-hydrocortisone induced peripheral blood mononuclear cell (PBMC) cultures. These results are shown in Figure 1. The fifth primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 3G12 was inactive in this assay.

Two of the four primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibodies (B3B11 and 2C8) found to be active in this *in*

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vitro assay were found to compete with a commercially available mouse anti-human CD23 antibody MHM6 (CAKO A/S, Glostrup, Denmark Catalog # M763). (Figure 2, top panel.) However, in repeated assays these antibodies were not as potent IgE inhibitors as MHM6 (data not shown). By contrast, the other primate anti-CD23 monoclonal antibodies (5E8 and 6G5) were found to compete with each other and did not compete with MHM6. (Figure 2, middle and bottom panels.) Moreover, the primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 5E8 was found to be a potent inhibitor of IL-4 induced IgE in the *in vitro* assay. (See Figures 1 and 3.)

Modified Hu-SCID-Mouse Model for Human IgE Synthesis and Measuring the Inhibition of IL-4 Induced IgE Production by Anti-CD23 Antibodies In Vivo

A modified hu-PBMC-SCID mouse model was also developed to detect the effect of the subject antibodies on induced human IgE production *in vivo*. PBMCs obtained from two donors were cultured with IL-4 *in vitro* for two days. PBMCs were pooled and used to reconstitute groups of C.B.-17 SCID mice with and without antibodies. Mice were bled on day 14, 21, 28 and 35 and serum IgG and IgE levels were determined by ELISA. This *in vivo* model was used to assay primate and two different versions of PRIMATIZED® antibodies to CD23 for their ability to inhibit the production of IgE.

A modified SCID mouse model was used because it is known that severe combined immunodeficiency scid/scid (SCID) mice, C.B.-17 (Bosma et al., *Nature*, 301:527 (1983)) reconstituted with human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (hu-PBMC-SCID) can produce significant quantities of human immunoglobulins (Ig) (Moiser et al.,

Nature, 335:256 (1988); Moiser et al., *J. Clin. Immunol.*, 10:185 (1990); Abedi et al., *J. Immunol.*, 22:823 (1992); and Mazingue et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.*, 21:1763 (1991).) The predominant isotype of human immunoglobulin (Ig) produced in hu-PBMC-SCID mice is IgG. Generally, IgM, IgA and IgE isotypes are found in very low or non-detectable levels except in cases where PBMC is obtained from donors with certain autoimmune or allergic disease conditions. It has also been reported that manipulation of hu-PBMC SCID mouse model with certain cytokines may be provided for the generation of significant levels of non-IgG isotypes, including IgE (Kilchherr et al., *Cellular Immunology*, 151:241 (1993); Spiegelberg et al., *J. Clin. Investigation*, 93:711 (1994); and Carballido et al., *J. Immunol.*, 155:4162 (1995)). The hu-PBMC-SCIDs, has been also used to generate antigen specific Ig provided the donor has been primed for the antigen *in vivo*.

Therefore, the aim of the present inventors was focused on establishing a suitable human IgE producing hu-PBMC-SCID mouse model that could be used to test the efficacy of therapeutic for treatment of IgE related diseases such as allergic disorders, including the subject anti-CD23 antibodies.

Materials and Methods:

The following materials and methods were used in the hu-PBMC-SCID mouse model described below.

SCID mice: C.B-17 scid/scid immunodeficient mice were obtained from Taconic (C.B. -17/IcrTac-scidfDF) and maintained in IDEC Pharmaceuticals' animal facility. Mice were housed in sterilized microbarrier units with sterilized bedding. Animal studies were performed in

accordance with the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals" specified by the Committee on Care of Laboratory Animal Resources Commission on Life Science-National Research Council (Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, DHHS Publ. No. (NIH) 86-23, Bethesda, MD, NIH, 1985).

Human PBMC: PBMCs were isolated from buffy coats obtained from a blood bank by centrifugation through Ficoll-Hypaque (Histopaque-1077) as recommended by the manufacturer (Sigma Diagnostics Catalog # 1077-1). Lymphocyte preparation at the interface of the gradient were harvested and washed three times in Hanks Balanced Salt Solution (HBSS) (Bio-Whittaker Catalog # 10-527F). For each experiment PBMCs were obtained from two separate donors and cultured separately *in vitro*. PBMCs were resuspended at $1-3 \times 10^6$ cells/ml concentration in HB-Basal medium plus 1% HB101 lyophilized supplement (Irvine Scientific Catalog # T000 & T151) containing 5% FCS plus 1000 IU/ml of IL-4 (Genzyme, Inc. Catalog # 2181-01) and incubated for 48 hours at 37°C with 5% CO₂. After incubation, the cells from different buffy coats were harvested, pooled and used to reconstitute SCID mice.

In Vivo Assay Conditions

Groups of mice (four to five per group) were injected with fifty-sixty $\times 10^6$ lymphocytes in 200-300 μ l volume of HBSS intraperitoneally (i.p.) on day zero. For the groups that received anti-CD23 antibody, on day zero, PBMCs were mixed with anti-CD23 antibody (200 to 400 μ g/mouse) before i.p., injection and the second injection was given on day seven. All mice received 5000 IU per mouse of IL-4 i.p., between day zero to day five. A group which was not injected with antibody

served as the control group. Mice were bled from a retro-orbital vein and the serum was analyzed for IgG and IgE on days fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight and thirty-five by ELISA.

- 5 Figure 8 shows that the primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 5E8 is effective in inhibiting IL-4 induced IgE production *in vivo* in the SCID mouse model.

**Cloning and Expression of PRIMATIZED® anti-human
CD23 Monoclonal Antibodies**

- 10 In order to clone primate immunoglobulin variable domains, Poly A+ RNA was separately isolated from approximately 2×10^6 cells from the primate heterohybridomas secreting the anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies 6G5 and 5E8 by using the
15 Micro-FastTrack mRNA isolation Kit (Invitrogen Catalog # K1520-02) according to methods set forth by the manufacturer.

- The first strand of cDNA was synthesized from the poly A+ RNA by using the cDNA Cycle Kit (Invitrogen
20 Catalog # L1310-01) according to conventional methods.

- The light and heavy chain variable regions of 6G5 and 5E8 were then isolated by PCR from cDNA using PCR primers that were selected based upon different consensus families of human immunoglobulins. 5' primers
25 were selected which corresponded to the beginning of the leader sequences of the light and heavy variable region and 3' primers were selected which corresponded to the J region (The specific primers used to PCR amplify the lambda light chain variable domain of 6G5, the kappa
30 light chain variable domains of 5E8, and the heavy chain variable domains of 6G5 and 5E8 are set forth in Tables 1-3). PCR was performed according to standard methods (30 cycles with 1 minute at 94°C, 1.5 minutes at 54°C and

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2 minutes at 72°C in a Hot start 100 tube (Gibco BRL Catalog # 10332-013). PCR was set up in 50µl reactions containing 5µl out of 80µl cDNA (from 2x10⁶ cells) as a template, 2µl of 5 nM dNTP, 1µl of Taq polymerase, 5µl of Taq polymerase buffer, 2µl of the 5' primer (25 pmoles/µl), 2µl of the 3' primer (25 pmoles/µl), and 36µl of water. (Taq polymerase and buffer were obtained from Stratagene Catalog # 600131, dNTP from Boehringer Mannheim Catalog #1581295.)

10 A) Construction of the plasmids N5LG1 + 6G5 and N5LG4P + 6G5

1) Cloning the light chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 6G5 by PCR

15 The first PCR amplification of the light chain variable region from the cDNA of primate monoclonal antibody 6G5 showed bands which were consistent in situ with the lambda light chain variable region. These bands appeared in all reactions using the three different early leader sequence primers. (See Tables 1-3.) However, the PCR product obtained using primer 745 (Family 2) was considered more specific because of the relatively greater intensity of the PCR product band.

20 This PCR product was isolated using a Qiaquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen Catalog # 28704). The purified PCR fragment was digested with Bgl II and Avr II restriction endonucleases, and ligated into the mammalian expression vector N5LG1 which was digested with the same restriction endonucleases. Twenty microliters of the ligation mixture containing the purified PCR product from one fifty microliter PCR reaction, 100 mg N5LG1 vector, two microliters of 10x ligation buffer (NEB Catalog # 202S) and two microliters of T4

ligase (NEB Catalog # 202S), were then incubated at 14°C overnight.

The mammalian expression vector N5LG1 contains genetic sequences (e.g., regulatory sequences, coding sequences) which provide for the expression of four
5 separate proteins in a mammalian cell. They are:

(i) a partial immunoglobulin light chain with the human lambda light chain constant region and unique restriction endonuclease sites for inserting light chain
10 variable domains;

(ii) a partial immunoglobulin heavy chain with the and human gamma 1 chain constant region coding sequences and unique restriction endonuclease sites for inserting heavy chain variable domains;

15 (iii) a neomycin phosphotransferase gene used to select for cells that have incorporated the plasmid and are resistant to the antibiotic Geneticin (Gibco BRL Catalog # 10131-1209); and

(iv) a murine dihydrofolate reductase gene (DHFR)
20 which provides for the selection and genomic amplification when cells are cultured in the presence of methotrexate (MTX, Sigma Catalog # A-6770) (Reff et al., *Blood*, 83:433-445 (1994)).

After ligation, the mixture was digested using Pme
25 I restriction endonuclease, which digests the parent N5LG1 plasmid, but not the N5LG1 plasmid which has been ligated to the light variable domain of 6G5. After digestion, the mixture was transformed into Epicurian coli® XL1-Blue competent cells (Stratagene Catalog #
30 200249) as follows.

One hundred microliters of competent cells were mixed with 10 µl of the above ligation mixture, set on ice for 30 minutes, then heated at 45°C for 30 seconds. This mixture was placed on ice for 2 minutes, and 900 µl

865020 "THE 050

the TA vector was then sequenced (as described previously) using Sp6 and M13(-40) forward primers (See Sequencing primers in Table 4). The resultant light chain sequence was identical to that of light chain from the first PCR. This entire sequence of the light chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 6G5 is presented below.

Light chain variable region of primate monoclonal antibody anti-human CD23 6G5 Leader

10 Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Leu Thr Gln Gly Thr
ATG GCC TGG ACT CTG CTC CTC GTC ACC CTC CTC ACT CAG GGC ACA
-1
Gly Ser Trp Ala
GGA TCC TGG GCT

15 Mature Protein (Numbering is Kabat)

Framework 1

1 9 11
Gln Ser Ala Pro Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Gly Ser Pro Gly
CAG TCT GCC CCG ACT CAG CCT CCC TCT GTG TCT GGG TCT CCT GGA
20 20 23
Gln Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Cys
CAG TCG GTC ACC ATC TCC TGC

CDR 1

24 27 27A 27B 27C 28 34
25 Thr Gly Thr Ser Asp Asp Val Gly Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Val Ser
ACT GGA ACC AGC GAT GAC GTT GGT GGT TAT AAC TAT GTC TCC

Framework 2

35 40 49
30 Trp Tyr Gln His His Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Met Ile Tyr
TGG TAC CAA CAC CAC CCA GGC AAA GCC CCC AAA CTC ATG ATT TAT

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50                                     56
Asp Val Ala Lys Arg Ala Ser
GAT GTC GCT AAG CGG GCC TCA

```

57				60											70
Gly	Val	Ser	Asp	Arg	Phe	Ser	Gly	Ser	Lys	Ser	Gly	Asn	Thr	Ala	
GGG	GTC	TCT	GAT	CGC	TTC	TCT	GGC	TCC	AAG	TCT	GGC	AAC	ACG	GCC	

88
Tyr Cys
TAC TGT

89	90					95	95A	96	97
Cys	Ser	Tyr	Thr	Thr	Ser	Ser	Thr	Leu	Leu
TGT	TCA	TAT	ACA	ACC	AGT	AGC	ACT	TTG	TTA

20	98	100						106	106A	107	
	Phe	Gly	Arg	Gly	Thr	Arg	Leu	Thr	Val	Leu	Gly
	TTC	GGA	AGA	GGG	ACC	CGG	TTG	ACC	GTC	CTA	GGT

25 The first PCR amplification of the heavy chain variable domain from cDNA of primate monoclonal antibody 6G5 was performed by using the set of early leader sequence primers described supra and the 3' J region primer GE244. These primers are in Tables 1-3 infra.

355020 "T46T060

This reaction resulted in a 350 base PCR product. This 350 base product (purified as described supra), was digested with Nhe I and Sal I, and ligated into N5LG1 and digested with the same endonucleases in the first PCR amplification. The resultant ligation mixture was transformed into host cells using the same techniques for cloning the light chain. Plasmid N5LG1 containing the 350 base PCR product was then isolated and sequenced (using sequencing primers 266 and 268). (These Sequencing primers are set forth in Table 4.)

Sequencing revealed that the PCR product contained only part of the heavy variable domain and comprised a deletion in its amino terminus (Sequence began at framework 2, codon 36).

A second independent PCR reaction was conducted to amplify and isolate the heavy chain variable domain of primate monoclonal antibody 6G5 using a 5' early leader sequence primer for family 1 (MB1503) and a 3' J' region primer GE244. (These primers are also contained in Tables 1-3.) The resultant PCR product was then cloned into the N5LG1 using the same techniques described supra. Its sequence was found to be identical to the first PCR product.

Therefore, in order to clone the whole heavy variable domain of 6G5 including the missing 5' terminus a new longer 3' primer (MB1533) which included the CDR3 and framework 4 regions of the 6G5 heavy variable chain was then used in a third independent PCR reaction with the family 1 5' primer (MB1503). (These primers are also contained in Tables 1-3.)

After PCR, a larger 420 base PCR product was observed on the agarose gel. This PCR product was isolated as described previously, and cloned into a TA vector. The resultant PCR product contained in the TA

vector was then sequenced. Sequencing revealed that this DNA contained the whole heavy variable domain and that the 3' part was identical to that of previously cloned partial heavy chain variable domain from the first two PCR reactions.

A fourth independent PCR was performed using the same primers as the third PCR amplification. This resulted in a PCR product which was isolated and cloned into the TA vector as described previously. The sequence of the fourth independent PCR product was found to be identical to that obtained in the third PCR amplification. This sequence, which comprises the heavy chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 6G5, is presented below.

Heavy chain variable region of primate monoclonal antibody anti-human CD23 6G5

Leader

Met Lys His Leu Trp Phe Phe Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Pro Arg
ATG AAA CAC CTG TGG TTC TTC CTC CTC CTG GTG GCA GCT CCC AGA
-1
Trp Val Leu Ser
TGG GTC CTG TCC

Mature Protein (Numbering is Kabat)

Framework 1

1 10
Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Val Val Lys Pro Ser
CAG CTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCG GGC CCA GGA GTG GTG AAG CCT TCG
20 30
Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Ala Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Val Ser
GAG ACC CTG TCC CTC ACC TGC GCT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCT GTC AGC

CDR 1

31 35 35a
Ser Ser Asn Trp Trp Thr
AGT AGT AAC TGG TGG ACC

5 Framework 2

36 40 49
Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly
TGG ATC CGC CAG CCC CCA GGG AAG GGA CTG GAG TGG ATT GGA

CDR2

10 50 52 52A 53 60
Arg Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Thr Asn Tyr Asn Pro Ser Leu
CGT ATC TCT GGT AGT GGT GGG GCC ACC AAC TAC AAC CCG TCC CTC
65
Lys Ser
15 AAG AGT

Framework 3

66 70 80
Arg Val Ile Ile Ser Gln Asp Thr Ser Lys Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu
CGA GTC ATC ATT TCA CAA GAC ACG TCC AAG AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG
20 82 82a 82b 82c 83 90
Asn Leu Asn Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys
AAC CTG AAC TCT GTG ACC GCC GCG GAC ACG GCC GTG TAT TAC TGT
94
Ala Arg
25 GCC AGA

CDR 3

95 100 100a 100b 100c 100d 101 102
Asp Trp Ala Gln Ile Ala Gly Thr Thr Leu Gly Phe
GAT TGG GCC CAA ATA GCT GGA ACA ACG CTA GGC TTC

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Physical properties		Chemical properties	
Property	Value	Property	Value
Molecular weight	1000	Boiling point	100°C
Density	1.0	Melting point	0°C
Viscosity	1.0	Refractive index	1.33
Surface tension	1.0	Dielectric constant	1.0
Thermal conductivity	1.0	Electrical conductivity	1.0
Acoustic velocity	1.0	Optical density	1.0
Thermal expansion	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal contraction	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal stability	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal degradation	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal decomposition	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal polymerization	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal crosslinking	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal curing	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal hardening	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal softening	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal melting	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal crystallization	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal annealing	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical emission	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical scattering	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical reflection	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical refraction	1.0
Thermal etching	1.0	Optical diffraction	1.0
Thermal patterning	1.0	Optical interference	1.0
Thermal lithography	1.0	Optical absorption	1.0

5 3) Construction of mammalian expression vectors

15 To construct the N5LG4P + 6G5 vector, both the
light and heavy chain variable domains were isolated
from N5LG1 + 6G5 by digestion of Bgl II and Avr II, and
Nhe I and Sal I respectively. The mammalian expression
vector N5LG4P vector is identical to the N5LG1 vector
20 described above, except the human gamma 1 was replaced
with a human gamma 4 constant region containing a
mutation of a serine to a proline in the hinge region to
increase stability of the immunoglobulin and improve
pharmacokinetics *in vivo* ("P" mutation). The light
25 chain variable domain was cloned in the plasmid first
and the heavy chain variable domain was cloned into the
vector containing the light chain variable domain using
techniques previously described. This mammalian
expression vector was named N5LG4P + 6G5.

B. Construction of the plasmids N5KG4P + 5E8, N5KG1 + 5E8, N5KG4P + 5E8N-, and N5KG1 + 5E8N-

1. Cloning the light chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 by PCR

5 The first PCR reaction of the light chain variable domain from 5E8 cDNA was carried out using a set of kappa early leader sequence primers and the 3' J region primer GE204. (See primers for PCR of the kappa light chain variable domain of 5E8 in Tables 1-3). A 420 base
10 PCR product was obtained. The isolated 420 base PCR product was digested with Bgl II and BsiW I restriction endonucleases, cloned into the mammalian expression vector N5KG4P and sequenced using GE108 and 377 primers (which are contained in Table 4). The mammalian
15 expression vector N5KG4P is identical to the vector N5LG4P except it contains the human kappa light chain constant region in place of the human lambda light chain constant region. Sequencing of this 420 polynucleotide DNA revealed that it contains the entire
20 kappa light chain variable domain.

 A second independent PCR of the light chain variable region was performed using the 5' family 1 primer GE201 and the 3' primer GE204. (See primers for PCR of the kappa light chain variable domain of 5E8 in
25 Tables 1-3). The isolated PCR product was cloned into the TA vector (using methods previously described) and sequenced using Sp6 and T7 promoter primers. Sequencing revealed that this PCR product was identical to that obtained from the first PCR. The entire sequence of the
30 light chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 is presented below.

Light chain variable region of primate monoclonal
antibody anti-human CD23 5E8

Leader

Met Asp Met Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu
5 ATG GAC ATG AGG GTC CCC GCT CAG CTC CTG GGG CTC CTT CTG CTC
-1
Trp Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Cys
TGG CTC CCA GGT GCC AGA TGT

Mature Protein (Numbering is Kabat)

10 Framework 1
1 10
Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Ser Ala Ser Val
GAC ATC CAG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA TCT TCC CTG TCT GCA TCT GTA
20 23
15 Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys
GGG GAC AGA GTC ACC ATC ACT TGC
CDR 1
24 30 34
Arg Ala Ser Gln Asp Ile Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Asn
20 AGG GCA AGT CAG GAC ATT AGG TAT TAT TTA AAT
Framework 2
35 40 49
Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr
TGG TAT CAG CAG AAA CCA GGA AAA GCT CCT AAG CTC CTG ATC TAT
25 CDR2
50 56
Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser
GTT GCA TCC AGT TTG CAA AGT
Framework 3
30 57 60 70
Gly Val Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Glu Phe
GGG GTC CCA TCA AGG TTC AGC GGC AGT GGA TCT GGG ACA GAG TTC

80

Thr Leu Thr Val Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr
ACT CTC ACC GTC AGC AGC CTG CAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCG ACT TAT

88

5 Tyr Cys
TAC TGT

CDR 3

89 90

97

10 Leu Gln Val Tyr Ser Thr Pro Arg Thr
CTA CAG GTT TAT AGT ACC CCT CGG ACG

Framework 4

98

100

107

Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile Lys
TTC GGC CAA GGG ACC AAG GTG GAA ATC AAA

15 2) Cloning the heavy chain variable domain of primate
monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 by PCR

20 The first PCR of the heavy chain variable domain of
5E8 was performed using a set of 5' early leader heavy
chain sequence primers and the 3' primer GE210. (See
primers for PCR of the heavy chain variable domain of
6G5 and 5E8 in Table 1). A 420 base PCR product
appeared in the family 3 primer reaction. The PCR
product was purified and then digested with Nhe I and
Sal I and cloned into the mammalian expression vector
25 N5KG4P vector (as described previously). The PCR
product was sequenced using the 268 and 928 primers.
(See sequencing primers in Table 4.)

30 A second independent PCR of the heavy chain
variable domain of 5E8 was performed using the family 3
5' primer GE207 and the 3' primer GE210. (See primers
for PCR of the heavy chain variable domain of 6G5 and

5E8 in Tables 1-3). The isolated PCR product was cloned into a TA vector using the same techniques previously described and sequenced by using Sp6 and T7 primers. Sequencing revealed that the TAC at codon 91 had been changed into TGC.

In order to determine the appropriate codon at 91, a third independent PCR was performed using the same primers as the second PCR (see above). The PCR product was again cloned into a TA vector and sequenced using Sp6 and T7 primers. The sequence was found to be identical to the heavy chain variable sequence obtained in the first PCR. Therefore, the TGC at position 91 in the second independent PCR product is apparently the result of an error introduced during PCR. This entire sequence of the heavy chain variable domain of primate monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 is presented below.

Heavy chain variable region of primate monoclonal antibody anti-human CD23 5E8

Leader

Met Glu Phe Gly Leu Ser Trp Val Phe Leu Val Pro Leu Leu Lys
ATG GAG TTT GGG CTG AGC TGG GTT TTC CTT GTT CCT CTT TTG AAA

-1

Gly Val Gln Cys

GGT GTC CAG TGT

Mature Protein (Numbering is Kabat)

Framework 1

1

10

Glu Val Gln Leu Val Glu Ser Gly Gly Gly Leu Ala Lys Pro Gly
GAG GTG CAG CTG GTG GAG TCT GGG GGC GGC TTG GCA AAG CCT GGG

20

30

Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Ser Cys Ala Ala Ser Gly Phe Arg Phe Thr

GGG TCC CTG AGA CTC TCC TGC GCA GCC TCC GGG TTC AGG TTC ACC

CDR 1

31 35 35a 35b

Phe Asn Asn Tyr Tyr Met Asp

5 TTC AAT AAC TAC TAC ATG GAC

Framework 2

36 40 49

Trp Val Arg Gln Ala Pro Gly Gln Gly Leu Glu Trp Val Ser

TGG GTC CGC CAG GCT CCA GGG CAG GGG CTG GAG TGG GTC TCA

10

CDR2

50 52 52A 53 60

Arg Ile Ser Ser Ser Gly Asp Pro Thr Trp Tyr Ala Asp Ser Val

CGT ATT AGT AGT AGT GGT GAT CCC ACA TGG TAC GCA GAC TCC GTG

65

15

Lys Gly

AAG GGC

Framework 3

66 70 80

Arg Phe Thr Ile Ser Arg Glu Asn Ala Asn Asn Thr Leu Phe Leu

20 AGA TTC ACC ATC TCC AGA GAG AAC GCC AAC AAC ACA CTG TTT CTT

82 82a 82b 82c 83 90

Gln Met Asn Ser Leu Arg Ala Glu Asp Thr Ala Val Tyr Tyr Cys

CAA ATG AAC AGC CTG AGA GCT GAG GAC ACG GCT GTC TAT TAC TGT

94

25

Ala Ser

GCG AGC

CDR 3

95 100 101

Leu Thr Thr Gly Ser Asp Ser

30 TTG ACT ACA GGG TCT GAC TCC

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Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population	
Age (years)	65.5 ± 1.2
Gender (male/female)	10/10
Education (years)	12.5 ± 0.5
Occupation (white/blue)	10/10
Marital status (married/divorced/widowed)	10/10/0
Smoking status (smoker/nonsmoker)	10/10
Alcohol consumption (yes/no)	10/10
Comorbidities (hypertension/diabetes/cholesterol)	10/10/10
Medication (antihypertensive/antidiabetic/anticholesterol)	10/10/10
Family history (hypertension/diabetes/cholesterol)	10/10/10
Physical activity (yes/no)	10/10
Stress level (low/moderate/high)	10/10/10
Sleep quality (good/poor)	10/10
Depression score (0-10)	2.5 ± 0.5
Life satisfaction score (0-10)	7.5 ± 0.5
Overall health status (good/fair/poor)	10/10/10

5 3) Construction of mammalian expression vectors

4) Alteration of an amino acid in the heavy chain variable region of primate monoclonal antibody 5E8 by site specific mutagenesis and construction of mammalian expression vectors

20 Based upon the sequence of 5E8 heavy variable domain, there is a potential glycosylation site of the immunoglobulin at asparagine codon 75. This potential glycosylation site corresponds to a conserved asparagine-linked glycosylation motif having the
25 following tripeptide sequence: (Asp) - (Any amino acid except proline) - (Serine or threonine). Therefore, a glycosylation mutant of 5E8, which would be unable to be glycosylated at this position because of modification of this glycosylation motif, was generated by replacing the
30 asparagine codon 75 with a lysine (which is found in many human immunoglobulins at this position). Site

Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The values of n are 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120, from top to bottom. The x-axis for each histogram is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 10. The histograms show that as n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, with the peak frequency increasing and the range of non-zero elements expanding.

10

15

20

30

To construct of N5KG1 + 5E8N-, both light and heavy variable domains from N5KG4P - 5E8N- were digested with Bgl II and BsiW I, and Nhe I and Sal I respectively. The light variable domain was cloned first and then the heavy variable domain was inserted into the mammalian expression plasmid N5KG1, to create the plasmid N5KG1 + 5E8N-.

Table 1

Primers for PCR of the kappa light chain variable domain of 5E8

NAME	<u>Light chain Vk -early leader 5' (Bgl II)</u>												FAMILY				
						-22	-21	-20	-19	-18		-17	-16		-15	-14	
GE201	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC	ATG	GAC	ATG	AGG	GTC	CCC	GCT	CAG	3'		1
GE200	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC				ATG	AGG	CTC	CCT	GCT	CAG	3'	2
GE202	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC				ATG	GAA	(A/G)CC	CCA	GC(T/G)	CAG		3'
GE203	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC				ATG	GTG	TTG	CAG	ACC	CAG	GTC	
	3'																

Light chain Vk-3' primer (BsiW I)

					113	112	111	110	109	108	107	106	105	104	103	
GE204	5'	GG	TGC	AGC	CAC	<u>CGT AGC</u>	TTT	GAT	(C/T)TC	CA(G/C)						
	CTT	3'														

Table 2

Primers for PCR of the lambda light chain variable domain of 6G5

30

NAME	<u>Light chain Vλ-early leader 5' (Bgl II)</u>												FAMILY	
						-20	-19	-18	-17	-16	-15			
744	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC	ATG	(G/A)CC	TG(G/C)	TCC	CCT	CT	3'	1
745	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC	ATG	GCC	TGG	(A/G)CT	C(T/C)G	CT	3'	2
910	5'	AT	CAC	<u>AGA TCT</u>	CTC	ACC	ATG	GC(A/C)	TGG	A(T/C)C	CCT	CTC	3'	3

Light chain Vλ-3' primer (Avr II)

					110	109	108	107	106	105	104	
926	5'	(AC)10	CTT	GGG	CTG	<u>ACC TAG</u>	GAC	GGT	3'			

Table 3

Primers for PCR of the heavy chain
variable domains from 6G5 and 5E8

NAME	Heavy chain-early leaders 5' (Sal I)	Family
5		
	-20 -19 -18 -17 -16 -15	
MB1503	5' GCG ACT AAG <u>TCG ACC</u> ATG GAC TGG ACC TGG 3'	1
MB1502	5' GCG ACT AAG <u>TCG ACC</u> ATG AAA CAC CTG TGG 3'	2,4
GE207	5' GCG ACT AAG <u>TCG ACC</u> ATG GAG TTT GGG CTG AGC 3'	3
GE208	5' GCG ACT AAG <u>TCG ACC</u> ATG GGG TCA ACC GCC ATC 3'	5
10	GE209 5' GCG ACT AAG <u>TCG ACC</u> ATG TCT GTC TCC TTC CTC 3'	6
	<u>Heavy chain-3' primer (Nhe I)</u>	
	120 119 118 117 116 115 114 113 112 111 110	
GE244	5' GC CAG GGG GAA GAC CGA TGG GCC CTT GGT <u>GCT AGC</u> TGA GGA GAC GG 3'	
GE210	5' GA TGG GCC CTT GGT <u>GCT AGC</u> TGA GGA GAC GG 3'	
15		
MB1533	5' GGT <u>GCT AGC</u> TGA GGA GAC GGT	
	109 108 107 106 105 104 103 101 100 99	
	GAC CAG GAC TCC CTG GCC CCA GAA GCC TAG 3'	

Table 4

20

Sequencing Primers

Sp6 primer	5' AT TTA GGT GAC ACT ATA	3'
M13 (-40) Forward Primer	5' GTT TTC CCA GTC ACG A	3'
T7 Promoter Primer	5' AT ATA CGA CTC ACT ATA GGG	3'
25		
GE 108 Primer	5' CCG TCA GAT CGC CTG GAG ACG CCA	3'
377 Primer	5' GCA GTT CCA GAT TTC AAC TG	3'
607 PRIMER	5' CCA GGC CAC TGT CAC GGC TTC	3'
266 PRIMER	5' CAG AGC TGG GTA CGT CCT CA	3'
268 PRIMER	5' GCC CCC AGA GGT GCT CTT GG	3'

[illegible]

5 PCR Primers Used for the Generation of a Glycosylation
Mutant of the Heavy Chain Variable Region of 5E8

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and heavy chain variable regions using PCR, and cloning these regions into an expression vector or vectors encoding the appropriate human constant region domains. Thus, it should be clear that similar constructs may be made which encode other human constant region domains, so long as appropriate mammalian expression vectors are available which also contain cloning sites which allow insertion of the amplified variable region DNA from the primate antibodies.

It should also be apparent that the PCR primers used to amplify the variable region DNA may be designed to accommodate various restriction cloning sites depending on the vector used.

Vectors encoding the constant region domain from human IgG3 are available in the art, and may be used for constructing the PRIMATIZED® antibodies of the present invention. For instance, Co et al. have used separate vectors expressing human light and heavy chain constant regions for constructing chimeric and humanized antibodies, and provide heavy chain vectors for both human gamma-1 and gamma-3. For cloning the variable domain regions of the antibody of interest into these vectors, an *Xba*I restriction site is conveniently located just before the constant regions in the J_κ4 and the J_H3 intronic segments for the light and heavy chains, respectively (Co et al., 1996, Cancer Res. 56: 1118-1125; Co et al., 1992, J. Immunol. 148: 1149-1154).

Thus, by designing PCR primers which incorporate *Xba*I restriction sites, or sites which create the same single stranded overhangs as the *Xba*I restriction enzyme (i.e. *Nhe*I, *Spe*I), the variable regions from a primate antibody may be associated with the human gamma-3 constant region domain using the vectors described in

Co et al. Alternatively, linkers or adaptors may be used to facilitate cloning.

It is also possible to construct a cDNA version of the human gamma-3 constant region using DNA synthesis techniques and insert it into the N5KG1 vectors described herein in place of the human gamma-1 constant region between the *NheI* and *BamHI* sites. Depending on which restriction sites are most convenient for cloning the particular variable region of interest, there are also other gamma-3 vectors which have been described in the art, and any of these may be used to construct and express the gamma-3 antibodies of the present invention. (See, for example, Parren et al., 1992, J. Immunol. 148(3): 695-701; Steplewski et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85: 4852-4856; and U.S. Patent No. 4,975,369, herein incorporated by referenced).

D) Variations of PRIMATIZED® Antibodies

The present invention also encompasses PRIMATIZED® antibodies containing mutations, substitutions or deletions of the constant region. Such mutations may be constructed using site-directed mutagenesis techniques as described above for the glycosylation mutant, which are well-known techniques for those of skill in the art.

The mutated antibodies of the present invention are designed with the purpose of creating a desired change in the level of therapeutic efficiency, i.e. in FcR binding. However, it should be understood that any mutation in the constant region of the antibodies should not alter the basic effector functions as mediated by the gamma-1 or gamma-3 constant region domains. It may also be possible to alter other subclasses of gamma antibodies by mutagenesis such that they have similar effector functions as an antibody containing a gamma-1

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

E) Expression of PRIMATIZED® Antibodies
in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells

In order to isolate the PRIMATIZED® antibodies, the
vectors encoding the antibodies were expressed in
5 Chinese Hamster Ovary cells using the following
protocol.

A large scale plasmid DNA was purified using the
WIZARD® Maxipreps DNA Purification System (Promega
Catalog # A7421). The purified DNA was digested with
10 Ssp I and BspLU11 I, precipitated with ethanol once, and
resuspended in sterile TE.

Purified, endonuclease restricted plasmid DNA was
then introduced into Chinese hamster ovary (CHO)
dihydrofolate reductase minus DG44 cells using
15 electroporation. The electroporation technique used is
described below.

Approximately 1.6×10^8 CHO cells were spun in an
appropriate size sterile Corning tube for one minute at
1000 RPM. The media was removed and the cells were
20 washed in fifteen milliliters of sterile ice cold SBS
(sterile sucrose buffered solution is 272 mM sucrose, 7
mM sodium phosphate pH 7.4, 1 mM $MgCl_2$) and spun for 5
minutes at 1000 RPM. The SBS was removed and cells were
suspended using fresh ice cold sterile SBS at a cell
25 concentration of 1×10^7 cells were per ml and left on ice
for 15 minutes. The BTX 600 electroporator was turned
on and preset at 230 volts, with the maximum voltage
knobs being set at 500 volts/capacitance & resistance.
The capacitance was set at 400 microfaradays and the
30 resistance was set at 13 ohms (setting R1).

Plasmid DNA (4 μg DNA or 2 μg DNA) and 0.4 ml of
cells (4×10^6 cells) were then placed in BTX 0.4 ml
cuvettes (BTX Catalog # 620). The cells were shocked by
placing the cuvette into the BTX 600 stand and pressing

the automatic charge & pulse button. Approximately 20 separate electroporations were performed with each mammalian expression plasmid.

After shocking, the cuvettes were left at ambient
5 temperature for fifteen minutes. The cells and DNA were from each cuvette were resuspended in 20 ml of CHO-SSFMII containing no hypoxanthine or thymidine (Gibco BRL Catalog # 31033-012) to which HT supplement (100X supplement is 10 mM sodium hypoxanthine, 1.6 mM
10 thymidine Gibco BRL Catalog # 11067-014) had been added. The cells from a single electroporated cuvette were then plated into a 96 well plates (200 μ l/well) and placed into a 37°C CO₂ incubator. Selection was started two or three days later by changing the media to the above
15 media with the addition of 400 mg/ml of Geneticin® (G418, Gibco BRL Catalog # 10131-019). The cells were grown at 37°C and the cell media were changed every 3-5 days. After sixteen days G418 resistant clones appeared in the wells and the supernatant was assayed for
20 antibody expression by ELISA. The highest expressing clones were then expanded individually. Monoclonal antibodies were purified as described below.

Immunoglobulin ELISA

Plates (Immulon 2, Dynatech Laboratories, Inc.
25 Catalog # 011-010-3455) are coated overnight at 4°C with 200 ng unlabeled goat anti-human IgG antibody at 100 μ l/well. This is effected using twenty milliliters of unlabeled goat anti-human IgG/10 mls Coating Buffer/plate (Boehringer Mannheim Ab Catalog # 605 400).
30 (1:500 dilution of ~ 1mg/ml stock.) The coating buffer is then removed from the plates and dried using a paper towel. One hundred microliters of a dilution buffer/well is then added.

After drying of the plates, a second antibody is then added at 100 μ l/well. This second antibody is either goat anti-human Kappa-HRPO: added at 1/10,000 dilution or 1 μ l Ab/10 mls dilution buffer/plate, available from Southern Biotechnology Associates, Inc. Catalog # 2060-05 or a goat anti-human Lambda-HRPO; used at 1/20,000 dilution or 1 μ l Ab/20 mls dilution buffer/2 plates (available from Southern Biotechnology Associates, Inc. Catalog # 2070-05).

The reaction is stopped by the addition of one hundred microliters of 2M H₂SO₄ to each well when the weakest standard (2.5 ng/ml) is visible over background. The optical density of wells in plates is then read using a plate reader, e.g., Molecular Devices Emax

ELISA BUFFERS

5 Sodium Carbonate 0.8 gram / liter
Sodium Bicarbonate 1.55 gram / liter
Adjust pH to 9.5 with ~1ml 1N HCl

0.5% Nonfat Dry Milk in PBS plus 0.01% Thimerosal
10 (5 gm/L) (100 mg/L)

	<u>Standard</u>	<u>OD 450</u>	<u>OD450</u>	<u>Average</u>
15	100 ng/ml	0.805	0.876	0.841
	50 ng/ml	0.395	0.472	0.434
	25 ng/ml	0.213	0.252	0.233
	10 ng/ml	0.089	0.105	0.097
	5 ng/ml	0.054	0.055	0.055
20	2.5 ng/ml	0.031	0.035	0.033
	0 ng/ml	0.004	0.006	0.005

Appropriate dilution of stock AB (sterile filtered in normal saline, protein determination by OD) to give 1mg/ml

EXAMPLE:

Chimeric monkey/human anti-CD4 (CE9.1) is 4.18 mg/ml

24 μ l of above into 76 μ l Dilution Buffer is 1 mg/ml

50 μ l Stock Ab (1 mg/ml) into 450 μ l Dilution Buffer (D.B.) is 100 μ g/ml

50 μ l of above mixture into 450 μ l D.B. is 10 μ g/ml

200 μ l of above mixture into 1.8 mls D.B. is 1 μ g/ml

1 ml of above mixture into 9 mls D.B. is 100 ng/ml

*

5 ml of above mixture into 5 ml D.B. is 50 ng/ml *

5 ml of above mixture into 5 ml D.B. is 25 ng/ml *

4 ml of above mixture into 6 ml D.B. is 10 ng/ml *

5 ml of above mixture into 5 ml D.B. is 5 ng/ml *

5 ml of above mixture into 5 ml D.B. is 2.5 ng/ml *

* Standards used in the ELISA

Antibody purification by Protein A

Procedure

The culture supernatant is centrifuged to remove cells and debris. The centrifuge is then filtered through a 0.2 μ m filter. A protein A sepharose Fast flow column (recombinant protein A Sepharose Fast floe) (Pharmacia Biotech Catalog # 71-5000-09) is then prepared and equilibrated using PBS (pH 7.4).

The supernatant is loaded on the column at an appropriate flow rate (e.g., 2 ml/min). After loading, the column is washed with 10 column volume of PBS (pH 7.4). The antibody is eluted from the column using an elution buffer (0.2M acetic acid, 0.1 M glycine pH 3.5) at 1 ml/min flow rate. One milliliter fractions/tube

including 100 μ l of Tris are then collected. A spectrophotometer absorbance reading is then taken at 280 nm. The antibody fractions are then collected and dialyzed against PBS (pH 7.9) overnight. The dialysate
5 is then sterilized by filtration through a 0.22 μ m membrane and stored at -20°C.

Assay Results

The PRIMATIZED® human gamma-4 anti-human CD23 antibodies which are described *supra*, were purified and as-
10 sayed for induced IgE inhibitory activity *in vitro*. These results are contained in Figures 3 and 5. This was effected using the *in vitro* IL-4 IgE assay described *supra*.

These assay results surprisingly indicated that
15 both human gamma-4 anti-human CD23 antibodies were not as active as the corresponding primate anti-human CD23 antibodies, i.e., they did not significantly inhibit induced IgE production *in vitro*.

However, because primate 5E8 and p5E8G4P have a
20 potential asparagine linked glycosylation site in the heavy chain variable region, the effects of glycosylation at this site were investigated. (It was found that both these antibodies contain N-linked oligosaccharides at this site. (Data not shown.))
25 Therefore, in order to prevent glycosylation, the asparagine in the glycosylation site was changed to a lysine in order to eliminate carbohydrate addition. This mutated antibody was named p5E8G4PN-. Assay results demonstrated that this antibody behaved
30 identically to p5E8G4P in the IL-4 IgE assay (see Figure 3) and also exhibited an identical apparent affinity Kd for human CD23. (See Figure 4.) Therefore, these

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results indicated that the difference in IgE inhibition observed from the 5E8 gamma 4 PRIMATIZED® antibody in comparison to primate 5E8 antibody was not attributable to glycosylation differences.

5 The three primate antibodies (p5E8G4P, p5E8G4PN-, and pGG5G4P) were then expressed as human gamma-1 versions using substantially the same methodology. All three human gamma-1 anti-human CD23 antibodies, respectively designated p5E8G1, p5E8G1N- and pGG5G1,
10 were found to be active in the *in vitro* IL-4/IgE assay (Figures 3 and 5).

 p5E8G1 was found to be statistically more suppressive than p5E8G4P at a concentration of 0.3 µg/ml (P[T,t] one tail + 0.0055) and at 3 µg/ml (p[T<t] one
15 tail + 0.0019). In addition, p5E8G1N- is statistically more suppressive than p5E8G4PN- at both 0.3 µg/ml (p[T<t] one tail + 0.0392) and at 3 µg/ml (p[T<t] one tail + 0.0310) (Figure 3).

 Similarly, p6G5G1 completely inhibited induced IgE
20 production at 3 mg/ml, while p6G5G4P did not. (These results are in Figure 5).

 Thus, these results suggested that an active Fc region, in particular that of human gamma-1, is significant for induced IgE inhibition by anti-human CD23 anti-
25 bodies. These results also suggest that human anti-CD23 antibodies containing human gamma-3 constant regions will be significant for induced IgE inhibition because a gamma-3 constant region binds to the same FcγR receptors that gamma-1 binds to, and will likely mediate the same
30 result.

EXAMPLE 2

To confirm our hypothesis as to the involvement of the Fc effector portion in IgE inhibition of anti-human

CD23 antibodies, a third primate antibody, designated
2C8, also shown to inhibit IgE in *in vitro*) was
converted to a F(ab')₂. IgE inhibitory activity was
determined using the same IL-4/IgE assay described
5 previously.

Materials

The following materials were used in this example.
ImmunoPure F(ab')₂ Preparation Kit (Pierce Catalog #
44888)
10 digestion buffer: 20 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH
4.5
0.1 M citric acid, pH 3.0 (adjust pH with NaOH)
0.1% sodium azide in water
dialysis tubing; 50,000 MW cutoff (Spectra Por
15 Catalog # 132 128)
shaking water bath capable of maintaining 37°C
polystyrene culture tubes, 17 x 100 mm (Fisher
Catalog # 14-956-6B)
BCA protein assay (Pierce Catalog # 23224)
20 Centricon-50 concentrators (Amicon Catalog # 4225).

Equilibration of Immobilized Pepsin

0.25 milliliters of the 50% slurry of Immobilized
Pepsin is added to a 17 x 100 mm test tube (0.125 ml of
gel). Four milliliters of digestion buffer are then
25 added. The pepsin is then separated from the buffer
using the serum separator. The buffer is then discarded
and the wash procedure repeated using another four
milliliters of buffer. The immobilized pepsin is then
resuspended in 0.5 ml of digestion buffer.

Preparation of Immobilized Protein A Column

Protein A AffinityPak® columns and ImmunoPure Binding and Elution buffers are brought to room temperature.

5 **Preparation of 2C8 F(ab')₂ Fragments**

2C8 F(ab')₂ fragments are prepared by methods well known in the antibody art. The inventors elected to use a commercially available kit, ImmunoPure F(ab')₂ Preparation Kit (Pierce Catalog # 44888), using the
10 manufacturer's protocols.

Ten milligrams of lyophilized 2C8 antibody were dissolved in one milliliter of a digestion buffer (20 mM sodium acetate buffer, pH 4.5). One milliliter of the antibody containing sample was then added to a tube con-
15 taining immobilized pepsin.

The antibody and immobilized pepsin were then incubated for four hours in a high speed shaker water bath at 37°C (at high speed), taking care to maintain the mixing constant during the incubation.

20 The resultant solubilized F(ab')₂ and Fc fragments and the undigested IgGs were then recovered from the immobilized pepsin gel using a serum separator. The crude digest is then decanted into a clean tube.

In order to enhance recovery of F(ab')₂ fragments,
25 the immobilized pepsin desirably is then washed with 1.5 of milliliters of the ImmunoPure IgG binding buffer. The wash is then added to the crude digest.

The antibody fragments were then recovered using a protein A column. This is effected by opening an
30 immobilized protein A column. Care is taken to avoid air bubbles from being drawn into the gel. The storage solution (which contains 0.02% sodium azide) is discarded.

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5 The immobilized protein A column was then equilibrated using twelve milliliters of binding buffer (contained in ImmunoPure Preparation Kit). The column was then transferred to a 17 x 100 mn test tube contained in the kit (labeled "F(ab')₂") to collect eluate.

10 Three milliliters of the crude digest was then applied to a column and are allowed to flow completely into the gel. The use of AffinityPak™ columns is desirable as these columns stop flowing automatically when the level reaches the top frit.

15 The column is then washed using six milliliters of binding buffer. The eluate which contains F(ab')₂ fragments was then collected. This eluate also contains small Fc fragments that can no longer bind protein A (which are not bound to the Protein A column). However, the substantial portion thereof was eliminated by dialysis.

20 Dialysis was effected by taking the F(ab')₂ containing eluate and dialyzing the eluate against pH 7.4 phosphate buffered saline, using dialysis tubing with a molecular weight cut-off of 50,000 so as to eliminate the small Fc fragment containments (Spectra Pur. Catalog # 132 128).

25 This resulted in a F(ab')₂ fraction having an optical density of 280 nm of 0.707 (6 ml). After dialysis and concentration with Centricon-50 concentrators (Amicon Catalog # 4225), the 2C8 F(ab')₂ product was assayed for protein content using a BCA protein assay (Pierce Catalog # 23224). The protein content was found to be 3.76 mg per milliliter.

30 The 2C8 F(ab)₂'s were assayed for IgE inhibitory activity and were found to be substantially incapable of inhibiting IgE production in the same *in vitro* assays

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described previously. These results are contained in Figure 6. In fact, the $F(ab')_2$ was found to antagonize the suppressive effects of induced IgE on the monoclonal antibody 2C8. These results are in Figure 7.

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EXAMPLE 3

The PRIMATIZED® gamma 1 and gamma 4P versions of primate monoclonal 6G5 were both evaluated for their effect on inhibition of induced IgE production *in vivo* in the SCID mouse model described previously. p5E8G1N-
10 was found to be as efficient as primate 5E8 in inhibiting induced IgE. (See Figures 8 and 9). While neither primate 6G5 nor the primatized p6G5G4P were effective at inhibiting induced IgE *in vivo*, primatized p6G5G1 inhibited induced IgE production. (See Figures 9
15 and 10.) These results further substantiate our conclusion that an active Fc region is significant to the ability of an anti-human CD23 antibody to effectively inhibit induced IgE production.

Proposed Mechanism

20 Although the results of the present invention conclusively demonstrate that an active Fc region is significant to the ability of an anti-human CD23 antibody to effectively inhibit induced IgE production, the molecular mechanism has not been elucidated.
25 However, several hypotheses may be made.

Firstly, it may be that the anti-CD23 antibodies of the present invention function to trigger a similar signal transduction pathway as is apparently triggered by cross-linking B cell receptor with anti-BCR gamma-1
30 antibodies. It has been hypothesized that the down-regulation of antigen receptor signaling in this case results from coligation of Fc gamma RII and surface Ig

(B cell receptor) on the same B cell, leading to down regulation of Ig expression. (D'Ambrosia et al., 1995, *Science*, 268:293-297; Ono et al., 1997, *Cell* 90: 293-301). Indeed, CD23 is upregulated on the surface of IgE-expressing B cells, so it is possible that coligation of CD23 and the FcγRII-B receptor via the gamma-1 constant region results in a similar signal transduction pathway.

Alternatively, inhibition of induced IgE expression may be occurring through cross-linking of surface IgE on B cells at the same time as the Fc region interacts with an appropriate FcγR receptor on another cell type, i.e. a killer T cell, which may then "instruct" the B cell to undergo apoptosis, or lead to cell death in some other manner (i.e. phagocytosis). For instance, U.S. Patent No. 5,543,144, herein incorporated by reference, proposes a similar mechanism for inhibiting IgE-expressing B cells with anti-IgE antibodies. As discussed therein, antibodies of certain IgG subclasses, such as mouse IgG2a and human IgG1 and IgG3, can mediate ADCC (Antibody Dependent Cellular Cytotoxicity) carried out by certain Fc receptor-bearing phagocytic leukocytes. For example, OKT3, a mouse IgG2a monoclonal antibody specific for human T cell surface antigen (which was the first monoclonal antibody product approved by the FDA for marketing as a therapeutic agent) is used in patients to provide rapid depletion of T cells in the blood and to induce an immunosuppressed state (for kidney transplantation). (Russell, P. S. et.al, *Transpl. Proc.* 17:39-41 (1985)). OKT3, at a dosage of 5 mg/day/subject, can completely deplete circulating T cells. The monoclonal antibodies described in U.S. Patent 5,543,144, especially in the form of mouse gamma 2a antibodies or human or humanized

antibodies bearing human gamma-1 or gamma-3 chains, are proposed to deplete IgE-expressing B cells by the ADCC mechanism in a similar manner.

5 But whatever the actual molecular mechanism for inhibiting IgE expression using anti-CD23 antibodies may be, it is clear that the Fc region, and accordingly effector function, of anti-CD23 antibodies are important considerations. As discussed previously, since complement is not present in the in vitro assays of the present invention, the phenomenon likely involves one or more FcγR receptors. Once the relevant molecular components are identified, as well as molecules internal to the cells involved which are involved in signal transduction pathways, it will be possible to design other therapeutics which may also be used to inhibit induced IgE expression.

Utility

Because of their ability to effectively inhibit IgE production, the subject anti-human CD23 antibodies which comprise human gamma-1 constant domains, and those that may also be constructed containing gamma-3, are effective in treating any disease wherein inhibition of IgE production is therapeutically desirable. Such diseases include by way of example allergic diseases, autoimmune diseases and inflammatory disease.

Specific conditions which are potentially treatable by administration of the subject anti-CD23 human gamma-1/ gamma-3 constant domain containing antibodies include the following:

30 Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis; Allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis autoimmune hemolytic anemia; Acanthosis nigricans; Allergic contact dermatitis; Addison's disease; Atopic dermatitis; Alopecia areata; Alopecia universalis; Amyloidosis; Anaphylactoid

purpura; Anaphylactoid reaction; Aplastic anemia; Angio-
edema, hereditary; Angioedema, idiopathic; Ankylosing
spondylitis; Arteritis, cranial; Arteritis, giant cell;
Arteritis, Takayasu's; Arteritis, temporal; Asthma;
5 Ataxia-telangiectasia; Autoimmune oophoritis; Autoimmune
orchitis; Autoimmune polyendocrine failure; Behcet's
disease; Berger's disease; Buerger's disease;
bronchitis; Bullous pemphigus; Candidiasis, chronic
mucocutaneous; Caplan's syndrome; Post-myocardial
10 infarction syndrome; Post-pericardiotomy syndrome;
Carditis; Celiac sprue; Chagas's disease;
Chediak-Higashi syndrome; Churg-Strauss disease; Cogan's
syndrome; Cold agglutinin disease; CREST syndrome;
Crohn's disease; Cryoglobulinemia; Cryptogenic fibrosing
15 alveolitis; Dermatitis herpetiformis; Dermatomyositis;
Diabetes mellitus; Diamond-Blackfan syndrome; DiGeorge
syndrome; Discoid lupus erythematosus; Eosinophilic
fasciitis; Episcleritis; Drythema elevatum diutinum;
Erythema marginatum; Erythema multiforme; Erythema
20 nodosum; Familial Mediterranean fever; Felty's syndrome;
Fibrosis pulmonary; Glomerulonephritis, anaphylactoid;
Glomerulonephritis, autoimmune; Glomerulonephritis,
post-streptococcal; Glomerulonephritis,
post-transplantation; Glomerulopathy, membranous;
25 Goodpasture's syndrome; Graft-vs.-host disease;
Granulocytopenia, immune-mediated; Granuloma annulare;
Granulomatosis, allergic; Granulomatous myositis;
Grave's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; Hemolytic
disease of the newborn; Hemochromatosis, idiopathic;
30 Henoch-Schoenlein purpura; Hepatitis, chronic active and
chronic progressive; Histiocytosis_X; Hypereosinophilic
syndrome; Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; Job's
syndrome; Juvenile dermatomyositis; Juvenile rheumatoid
arthritis (Juvenile chronic arthritis); Kawasaki's

disease; Keratitis; Keratoconjunctivitis sicca; Landry-Guillain-Barre-Strohl syndrome; Leprosy, lepromatous; Loeffler's syndrome; lupus; Lyell's syndrome; Lyme disease; Lymphomatoid granulomatosis; Mastocytosis, systemic; Mixed connective tissue disease; Mononeuritis multiplex; Muckle-Wells syndrome; Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome; Mucocutaneous lymph node syndrome; Multicentric reticulohistiocytosis; Multiple sclerosis; Myasthenia gravis; Mycosis fungoides; Necrotizing vasculitis, systemic; Nephrotic syndrome; Overlap syndrome; Panniculitis; Paroxysmal cold hemoglobinuria; Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria; Pemphigoid; Pemphigus; Pemphigus erythematosus; Pemphigus foliaceus; Pemphigus vulgaris; Pigeon breeder's disease; Pneumonitis, hypersensitivity; Polyarteritis nodosa; Polymyalgia rheumatic; Polymyositis; Polyneuritis, idiopathic; Portuguese familial polyneuropathies; Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia; Primary biliary cirrhosis; Progressive systemic sclerosis (Scleroderma); Psoriasis; Psoriatic arthritis; Pulmonary alveolar proteinosis; Pulmonary fibrosis, Raynaud's phenomenon/syndrome; Reidel's thyroiditis; Reiter's syndrome, Relapsing polychondritis; Rheumatic fever; Rheumatoid arthritis; Sarcoidosis; Scleritis; Sclerosing cholangitis; Serum sickness; Sezary syndrome; Sjogren's syndrome; Stevens-Johnson syndrome; Still's disease; Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis; Sympathetic ophthalmia; Systemic lupus erythematosus; Transplant rejection; Ulcerative colitis; Undifferentiated connective tissue disease; Urticaria, chronic; Urticaria, cold; Uveitis; Vitiligo; Weber-Christian disease; Wegener's granulomatosis; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome.

Of these, the preferred indications treatable or presentable by administration of anti-CD23 antibodies include allergic rhinitis and conjunctivitis, atopic dermatitis; eczema; Job's syndrome, asthma; allergic conditions; and chronic inflammatory diseases and conditions, including CLL chronic lymphocytic leukemia, typically characterized by high levels of membrane CD23 and high circulating levels of sCD23 (Sarfar et al., Blood 71: 94-98 (1988)).

The amount of antibody useful to produce a therapeutic effect can be determined by standard techniques well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. The antibodies will generally be provided by standard technique within a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer, and may be administered by any desired route. Because of the efficacy of the presently claimed antibodies and their tolerance by humans it is possible to administer these antibodies repetitively in order to combat various diseases or disease states within a human.

One skilled in the art would be able, by routine experimentation, to determine what an effective, non-toxic amount of antibody would be for the purpose of effecting allergic diseases and inflammatory conditions. Generally, however, an effective dosage will be in the range of about 0.05 to 100 milligrams per kilogram body weight per day.

The antibodies of the invention may be administered to a human or other animal in accordance with the aforementioned methods of treatment in an amount sufficient to produce such effect to a therapeutic or prophylactic degree. Such antibodies of the invention can be administered to such human or other animal in a conventional dosage form prepared by combining the

antibody of the invention with a conventional pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent according to known techniques. It will be recognized by one of skill in the art that the form and character of the pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent is dictated by the amount of active ingredient with which it is to be combined, the route of administration and other well-known variables.

The route of administration of the antibody of the invention may be oral, parenteral, by inhalation or topical. The term parenteral as used herein includes intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous, rectal, vaginal or intraperitoneal administration. The intravenous form of parenteral administration is generally preferred.

The daily parenteral and oral dosage regimens for employing compounds of the invention to prophylactically or therapeutically induce immunosuppression will generally be in the range of about 0.05 to 100, but preferably about 0.5 to 10, milligrams per kilogram body weight per day.

The antibody of the invention may also be administered by inhalation. By "inhalation" is meant intranasal and oral inhalation administration.

Appropriate dosage forms for such administration, such as an aerosol formulation or a metered dose inhaler, may be prepared by conventional techniques. The preferred dosage amount of a compound of the invention to be employed is generally within the range of about 10 to 100 milligrams.

The antibody of the invention may also be administered topically. By topical administration is meant non-systemic administration and includes the application of an antibody (or fragment thereof) compound of the

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Formulations suitable for topical administration include liquid or semi-liquid preparations suitable for penetration through the skin to the site of where treat-

ment is required, such as liniments, lotions, creams, ointments or pastes, and drops suitable for administration to the eye, ear or nose.

5 Drops according to the present invention may comprise sterile aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions and may be prepared by dissolving the active ingredient in a suitable aqueous solution of a bactericidal and/or fungicidal agent and/or any other suitable preservative, and preferably including a
10 surface active agent. The resulting solution may then be clarified by filtration, transferred to a suitable container which is then sealed and sterilized by autoclaving or maintaining at 90°-100°C for half an hour. Alternatively, the solution may be sterilized by
15 filtration and transferred to the container by an aseptic technique. Examples of bactericidal and fungicidal agents suitable for inclusion in the drops are phenylmercuric nitrate or acetate (0.002%), benzalkonium chloride (0.01%) and chlorhexidine acetate
20 (0.01%). Suitable solvents for the preparation of an oily solution include glycerol, diluted alcohol and propylene glycol.

25 Lotions according to the present invention include those suitable for application to the skin or eye. An eye lotion may comprise a sterile aqueous solution optionally containing a bactericide and may be prepared by methods similar to those for the preparation of drops. Lotions or liniments for application to the skin may also include an agent to hasten drying and to cool
30 the skin, such as an alcohol or acetone, and/or a moisturizer such as glycerol or an oil such as castor oil or arachis oil.

Creams, ointments or pastes according to the present invention are semi-solid formulations of the

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Without further elaboration, it is believed that one skilled in the art can, using the preceding description, utilize the present invention to its fullest extent. The following are, therefore, to be construed as merely illustrative examples and not a limitation of the scope of the present invention in any way.

Capsule Composition

A pharmaceutical composition of this invention in the form of a capsule is prepared by filling a standard two- piece hard gelatin capsule with 50 mg. of an antibody or fragment thereof of the invention, in powdered form, 100 mg. of lactose, 32 mg. of talc and 8 mg. of magnesium stearate.

Injectable Parenteral Composition

A pharmaceutical composition of this invention in a form suitable for administration by injection is prepared by stirring 1.5k by weight of an antibody or fragment thereof of the invention in 10k by volume propylene glycol and water. The solution is sterilized by filtration.

Ointment Composition

Antibody or fragment thereof of the invention 10 g.
White soft paraffin to 100.0 g.
The antibody or fragment thereof of the invention is dispersed in a small volume of the vehicle to produce a smooth, homogeneous product. Collapsible metal tubes are then filled with the dispersion.

Topical Cream Composition

Antibody or fragment thereof of the invention 1.0g.

Polawax GP 200 20.0 g.

Lanolin Anhydrous 2.0 g.

White Beeswax 2.5 g.

Methyl hydroxybenzoate 0.1 g.

5 Distilled Water to 100.0 g.

The polawax, beeswax and lanolin are heated together at 60°C. A solution of methyl hydroxybenzoate is added and homogenization is achieved using high speed stirring. The temperature is then allowed to fall to SOOC. The antibody or fragment thereof of the invention is then added and dispersed throughout, and the composition is allowed to cool with slow speed stirring.

Topical Lotion Composition

Antibody or fragment thereof of the invention 1.0g.

15 Sorbitan Monolaurate 0.6 g. Polysorbate 20 0.6 g.

Cetostearyl Alcohol 1.2 g. Glycerin 6.0 g.

Methyl Hydroxybenzoate 0.2 g.

Purified Water B.P. to 100.00 ml. (B.P. = British Pharmacopeia)

20 The methyl hydroxybenzoate and glycerin are dissolved in 70 ml. of the water at 75°C. The sorbitan monolaurate, polysorbate 20 and cetostearyl alcohol are melted together at 75°C and added to the aqueous solution. The resulting emulsion is homogenized, 25 allowed to cool with continuous stirring and the antibody or fragment thereof of the invention is added as a suspension in the remaining water. The whole suspension is stirred until homogenized.

Eye Drop Composition

30 Antibody or fragment thereof of the invention 0.5g.

Methyl Hydroxybenzoate 0.01 g.

Propyl Hydroxybenzoate 0.04 g.

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Purified Water B.P. to 100.00 ml.

The methyl and propyl hydroxybenzoates are dissolved in 70 ml. purified water at 75°C and the resulting solution is allowed to cool. The antibody or fragment thereof of the invention is then added, and the solution is sterilized by filtration through a membrane filter (0.022 Am pore size), and packed aseptically into suitable sterile containers.

Composition for Administration by Inhalation

10 For an aerosol container with a capacity of 15-20 ml: mix 10 mg. of an antibody or fragment thereof of the invention with 0.2-0.5k of a lubricating agent, such as polysorbate 85 or oleic acid, and disperse such mixture in a propellant, such as freon, preferably in a
15 combination of (1,2 dichlorotetrafluoroethane) and difluorochloromethane and put into an appropriate aerosol container adapted for either intranasal or oral inhalation administration. Composition for
20 Administration by Inhalation For an aerosol container with a capacity of 15-20 ml: dissolve 10 mg. of an antibody or fragment thereof of the invention in ethanol (6-8 ml.), add 0.1-0.2k of a lubricating agent, such as polysorbate 85 or oleic acid; and disperse such in a propellant, such as freon, preferably in combination of
25 (1-2 dichlorotetrafluoroethane) and difluorochloromethane, and put into an appropriate aerosol container adapted for either intranasal or oral inhalation administration.

Parenteral Administrable Antibody Compositions

5 The antibodies and pharmaceutical compositions of
the invention are particularly useful for parenteral
administration, i.e., subcutaneously, intramuscularly or
intravenously. The compositions for parenteral
administration will commonly comprise a solution of an
antibody of the invention or a cocktail thereof
dissolved in an acceptable carrier, preferably an
aqueous carrier. A variety of aqueous carriers may be
10 employed, e.g., water, buffered water, 0.4k saline
(normal saline), 0.3% glycine, and the like. The use of
normal saline is preferred. These solutions are sterile
and generally free of particulate matter. These
solutions may be sterilized by conventional, well-known
15 sterilization techniques. The compositions may contain
pharmaceutically acceptable auxiliary substances as
required to approximate physiological conditions such as
pH adjusting and buffering agents, etc. The concentra-
tion of the antibody or fragment thereof of the
20 invention in such pharmaceutical formulation can vary
widely. Such concentrations will be selected primarily
based on fluid volumes, viscosities, etc., according to
the particular mode of administration selected.
Generally suitable intravenous concentrations range from
25 about one to one hundred milligrams per milliliter.

Thus, a pharmaceutical composition of the invention
for intravenous injection could comprise 10 mL normal
saline containing 40-50 mg of an anti-human CD23
antibody of the invention. Methods for preparing
30 parenterally administrable compositions are well-known
or will be apparent to those skilled in the art, and are
described in more detail in, for example, *Remington's*
Pharmaceutical Science, 15th ed., Mack Publishing

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From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that, although specific embodiments of the invention have been described herein for purposes of illustration, various

modifications may be made without diverting from the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is not limited by the appended claims.

0504944.020598

SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT: REFF, Mitchell E.
KLOETZER, William S.
NAKAMURA, Takehiko

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: GAMMA-1 ANTI-HUMAN CD23 MONOCLONAL
ANTIBODIES AND USE THEREOF AS THERAPEUTICS

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 35

(iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:

(A) ADDRESSEE: BURNS, DOANE, SWECKER & MATHIS
(B) STREET: P.O. Box 1404
(C) CITY: Alexandria
(D) STATE: Virginia
(E) COUNTRY: United States
(F) ZIP: 22313-1404

(v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
(D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30

(vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: US 08/803,085
(B) FILING DATE: 20-FEB-1997
(C) CLASSIFICATION:

(viii) ATTORNEY/AGENT INFORMATION:

(A) NAME: Teskin, Robin L.
(B) REGISTRATION NUMBER: 35,030
(C) REFERENCE/DOCKET NUMBER: 012712-353

(ix) TELECOMMUNICATION INFORMATION:

(A) TELEPHONE: (703) 836-6620
(B) TELEFAX: (703) 836-2021

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 390 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..390

000144-02093

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 58..390

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

ATG GCC TGG ACT CTG CTC CTC GTC ACC CTC CTC ACT CAG GGC ACA GGA	48
Met Ala Trp Thr Leu Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Leu Thr Gln Gly Thr Gly	
-19 -15 -10 -5	
TCC TGG GCT CAG TCT GCC CCG ACT CAG CCT CCC TCT GTG TCT GGG TCT	96
Ser Trp Ala Gln Ser Ala Pro Thr Gln Pro Pro Ser Val Ser Gly Ser	
-1 1 5 10	
CCT GGA CAG TCG GTC ACC ATC TCC TGC ACT GGA ACC AGC GAT GAC GTT	144
Pro Gly Gln Ser Val Thr Ile Ser Cys Thr Gly Thr Ser Asp Asp Val	
15 20 25	
GGT GGT TAT AAC TAT GTC TCC TGG TAC CAA CAC CAC CCA GGC AAA GCC	192
Gly Gly Tyr Asn Tyr Val Ser Trp Tyr Gln His His Pro Gly Lys Ala	
30 35 40 45	
CCC AAA CTC ATG ATT TAT GAT GTC GCT AAG CGG GCC TCA GGG GTC TCT	240
Pro Lys Leu Met Ile Tyr Asp Val Ala Lys Arg Ala Ser Gly Val Ser	
50 55 60	
GAT CGC TTC TCT GGC TCC AAG TCT GGC AAC ACG GCC TCC CTG ACC ATC	288
Asp Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Lys Ser Gly Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Thr Ile	
65 70 75	
TCT GGG CTC CAG GCT GAG GAC GAG GCT GAT TAT TAC TGT TGT TCA TAT	336
Ser Gly Leu Gln Ala Glu Asp Glu Ala Asp Tyr Tyr Cys Cys Ser Tyr	
80 85 90	
ACA ACC AGT AGC ACT TTG TTA TTC GGA AGA GGG ACC CGG TTG ACC GTC	384
Thr Thr Ser Ser Thr Leu Leu Phe Gly Arg Gly Thr Arg Leu Thr Val	
95 100 105	
CTA GGT	390
Leu Gly	
110	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 423 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 1..423

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 58..423

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

ATG AAA CAC CTG TGG TTC TTC CTC CTC CTG GTG GCA GCT CCC AGA TGG	48
Met Lys His Leu Trp Phe Phe Leu Leu Leu Val Ala Ala Pro Arg Trp	
-19 -15 -10 -5	
GTC CTG TCC CAG CTG CAG CTG CAG GAG TCG GGC CCA GGA GTG GTG AAG	96
Val Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Leu Gln Glu Ser Gly Pro Gly Val Val Lys	
-1 1 5 10	
CCT TCG GAG ACC CTG TCC CTC ACC TGC GCT GTC TCT GGT GGC TCT GTC	144
Pro Ser Glu Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Cys Ala Val Ser Gly Gly Ser Val	
15 20 25	
AGC AGT AGT AAC TGG TGG ACC TGG ATC CGC CAG CCC CCA GGG AAG GGA	192
Ser Ser Ser Asn Trp Trp Thr Trp Ile Arg Gln Pro Pro Gly Lys Gly	
30 35 40 45	
CTG GAG TGG ATT GGA CGT ATC TCT GGT AGT GGT GGG GCC ACC AAC TAC	240
Leu Glu Trp Ile Gly Arg Ile Ser Gly Ser Gly Gly Ala Thr Asn Tyr	
50 55 60	
AAC CCG TCC CTC AAG AGT CGA GTC ATC ATT TCA CAA GAC ACG TCC AAG	288
Asn Pro Ser Leu Lys Ser Arg Val Ile Ile Ser Gln Asp Thr Ser Lys	
65 70 75	
AAC CAG TTC TCC CTG AAC CTG AAC TCT GTG ACC GCC GCG GAC ACG GCC	336
Asn Gln Phe Ser Leu Asn Leu Asn Ser Val Thr Ala Ala Asp Thr Ala	
80 85 90	
GTG TAT TAC TGT GCC AGA GAT TGG GCC CAA ATA GCT GGA ACA ACG CTA	384
Val Tyr Tyr Cys Ala Arg Asp Trp Ala Gln Ile Ala Gly Thr Thr Leu	
95 100 105	
GGC TTC TGG GGC CAG GGA GTC CTG GTC ACC GTC TCC TCA	423
Gly Phe Trp Gly Gln Gly Val Leu Val Thr Val Ser Ser	
110 115 120	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 387 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

0001044 020593

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
- (B) LOCATION: 1..387

(ix) FEATURE:

- (A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
- (B) LOCATION: 67..387

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

ATG GAC ATG AGG GTC CCC GCT CAG CTC CTG GGG CTC CTT CTG CTC TGG	48
Met Asp Met Arg Val Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Trp	
-22 -20 -15 -10	
CTC CCA GGT GCC AGA TGT GAC ATC CAG ATG ACC CAG TCT CCA TCT TCC	96
Leu Pro Gly Ala Arg Cys Asp Ile Gln Met Thr Gln Ser Pro Ser Ser	
-5 -1 1 5 10	
CTG TCT GCA TCT GTA GGG GAC AGA GTC ACC ATC ACT TGC AGG GCA AGT	144
Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Gly Asp Arg Val Thr Ile Thr Cys Arg Ala Ser	
15 20 25	
CAG GAC ATT AGG TAT TAT TTA AAT TGG TAT CAG CAG AAA CCA GGA AAA	192
Gln Asp Ile Arg Tyr Tyr Leu Asn Trp Tyr Gln Gln Lys Pro Gly Lys	
30 35 40	
GCT CCT AAG CTC CTG ATC TAT GTT GCA TCC AGT TTG CAA AGT GGG GTC	240
Ala Pro Lys Leu Leu Ile Tyr Val Ala Ser Ser Leu Gln Ser Gly Val	
45 50 55	
CCA TCA AGG TTC AGC GGC AGT GGA TCT GGG ACA GAG TTC ACT CTC ACC	288
Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Gly Ser Gly Ser Gly Thr Glu Phe Thr Leu Thr	
60 65 70	
GTC AGC AGC CTG CAG CCT GAA GAT TTT GCG ACT TAT TAC TGT CTA CAG	336
Val Ser Ser Leu Gln Pro Glu Asp Phe Ala Thr Tyr Tyr Cys Leu Gln	
75 80 85 90	
GTT TAT AGT ACC CCT CGG ACG TTC GGC CAA GGG ACC AAG GTG GAA ATC	384
Val Tyr Ser Thr Pro Arg Thr Phe Gly Gln Gly Thr Lys Val Glu Ile	
95 100 105	
AAA	387
Lys	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 411 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

```
(ix) FEATURE:
      (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
      (B) LOCATION: 1..411
```

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 41 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

ATCACAGATC TCTCACCATG GACATGAGGG TCCCCGCTCA G

41

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

ATCACAGATC TCTCACCATG AGGCTCCCTG CTCAG

35

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 35 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

```
(A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 24
```

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 24 is N wherein
N = A/G."

```
(A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature
(B) LOCATION: 32
```

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 32 is N wherein N = T/G."

ATCACAGATC TCTCACCATG GAANCCCCAG CNCAG

35

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

38

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 24 is N wherein

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature

(B) LOCATION: 29

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 29 is N wherein

$$N = G/C."$$

GGTGCAGCCA CCGTAGCTTT GATNTCCAN

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 34 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: misc_feature

(B) LOCATION: 21

(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 21 is N wherein

$$N = G/A."$$

(ix) FEATURE:

(B) LOCATION: 29
(D) OTHER INFORMATION: /note= "Nucleotide 29 is N wherein
N = T/C."

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:

ATCACAGATC TCTCACCATG GCNTGGANCC CTCTC

35

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

CTTGGGCTGA CCTAGGACGG T

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

GCGACTAAGT CGACCATGGA CTGGACCTGG

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

GCGACTAAGT CGACCATGAA ACACCTGTGG

30

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

969020" T446T060

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

GCGACTAAGT CGACCATGGA GTTTGGGCTG AGC

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

GCGACTAAGT CGACCATGGG GTCAACCGCC ATC

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

GCGACTAAGT CGACCATGTC TGTCTCCTTC CTC

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 46 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

00044 0253

GCCAGGGGGA AGACCGATGG GCCCTTGGTG CTAGCTGAGG AGACGG

46

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

GATGGGCCCT TGGTGCTAGC TGAGGAGACG G

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 51 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

GGTGCTAGCT GAGGAGACGG TGACCAGGAC TCCCTGGCCC CAGAAGCCTA G

51

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 17 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:

ATTTAGGTGA CACTATA

17

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 16 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

005020" T46T060

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:

16

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

24

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

CCAGGCCACT GTCACGGCTT C

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

CAGAGCTGGG TACGTCCTCA

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

GCCCCCAGAG GTGCTCTTGG

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

ACACAGACCC GTCGACATGG

20

855020" TTTT060

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:

20

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 30 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:

30

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:

27

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

27

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic)

AAACAGTGTG TTCTTGGCGT TCTCTCT

27

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody comprising a constant region that binds to human Fc gamma receptors and inhibits IgE expression.

2. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, which comprises a primate antigen binding portion.

3. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, which is either a human gamma-1 or a human gamma-3 monoclonal antibody.

4. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, which comprises a rodent antigen binding portion.

5. The anti-human CD23 antibody of Claim 1, which is a humanized antibody.

6. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, which inhibits IgE expression *in vitro*.

7. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 6, which inhibits IL-4 induced IgE expression by B cells *in vitro*.

8. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, which inhibits IL-4 induced IgE expression *in vivo*.

9. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, having a binding affinity ranging from 0.01 nM to 1000 nM.

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10. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 1, having a CD23 binding affinity of at least 5nM.
11. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 9, having a CD23 binding affinity of at least 100nM.
12. The anti-human CD23 antibody of Claim 1, wherein the variable domains are derived from 5E8, 6G5 or 2C8.
13. The anti-human CD23 antibody of Claim 1, which is capable of inhibiting the binding of monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 or 6G5 to CD23.
14. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 1.
15. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 2.
16. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 3.
17. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 4.
18. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 5.
19. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 6.
20. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 7.

21. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 8.
22. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 9.
23. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 10.
24. A pharmaceutical composition containing an anti-human CD23 antibody according to Claim 11.
25. The anti-human CD23 antibody of Claim 12, which is capable of inhibiting the binding of monoclonal anti-human CD23 antibody 5E8 to CD23.
26. A method of treating or preventing a disease condition wherein inhibition of IgE is therapeutically or prophylactically beneficial comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody according to Claim 1.
27. A method of treating or preventing a disease condition wherein inhibition of IgE is therapeutically or prophylactically beneficial comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody according to Claim 2.
28. A method of treating or preventing a disease condition wherein inhibition of IgE is therapeutically or prophylactically beneficial comprising administering an effective amount of an antibody according to Claim 3.
29. A method of treating or preventing a disease condition wherein inhibition of IgE is therapeutically or

38. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 3, which is a human gamma-1 monoclonal antibody.

39. The anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody of Claim 3, which is a human gamma-3 monoclonal antibody.

1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217	
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ABSTRACT

Monoclonal antibodies which specifically bind human CD23, the low affinity receptor for IgE (FceRII/CD23), and contain either a human gamma-1 or human gamma-3 constant domain, are disclosed. The antibodies are useful for modulating or inhibiting induced IgE expression. Accordingly, they have practical utility in the treatment or prophylaxis of disease conditions wherein inhibition of induced IgE production is therapeutically desirable, including allergic conditions, autoimmune diseases and inflammatory diseases.

065020 "F44" 03039

Effects of anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibodies on the production of IL4 induced IgE

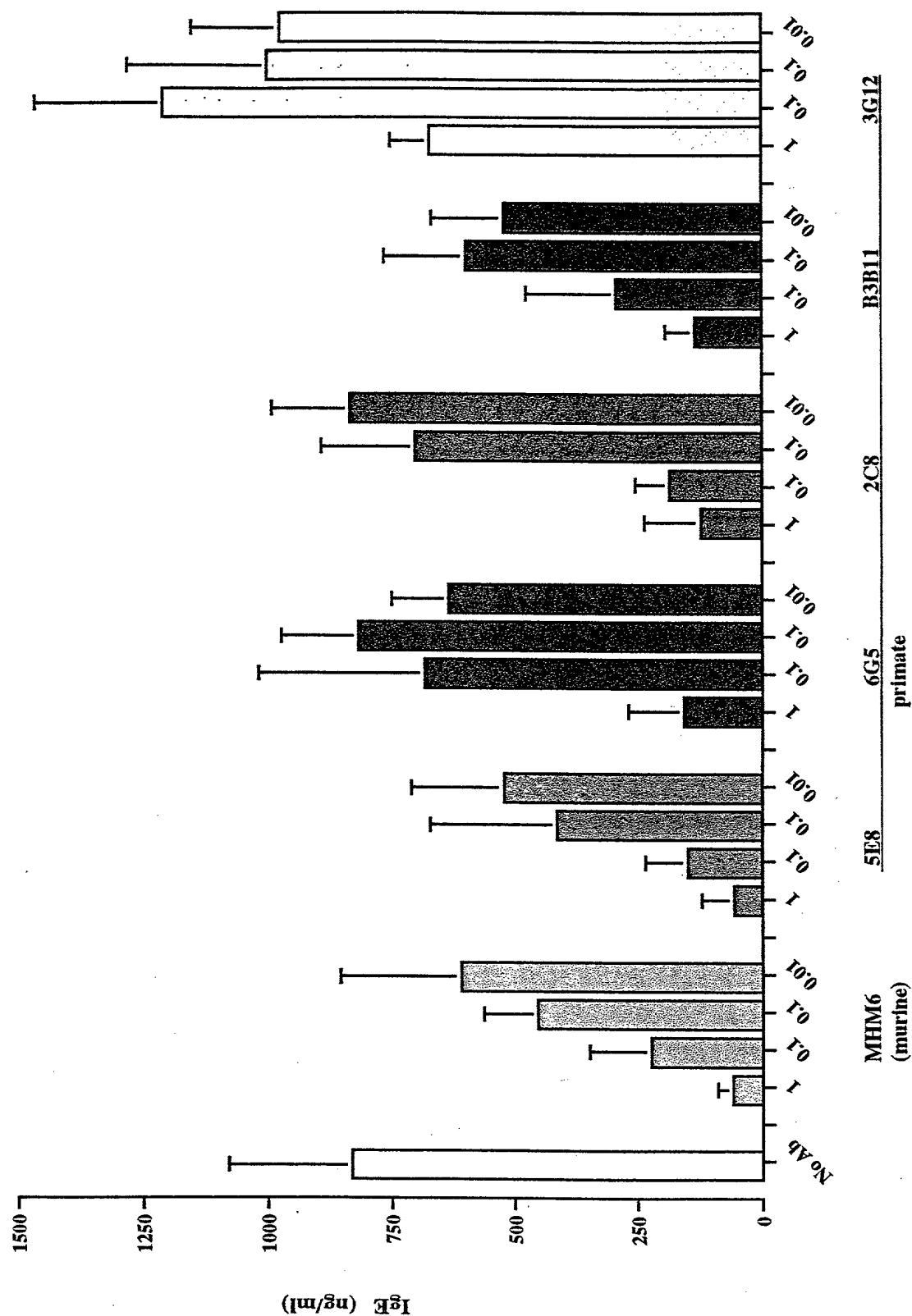


FIGURE 1

Competition FACSscan Analysis of Anti-human CD23 Antibodies

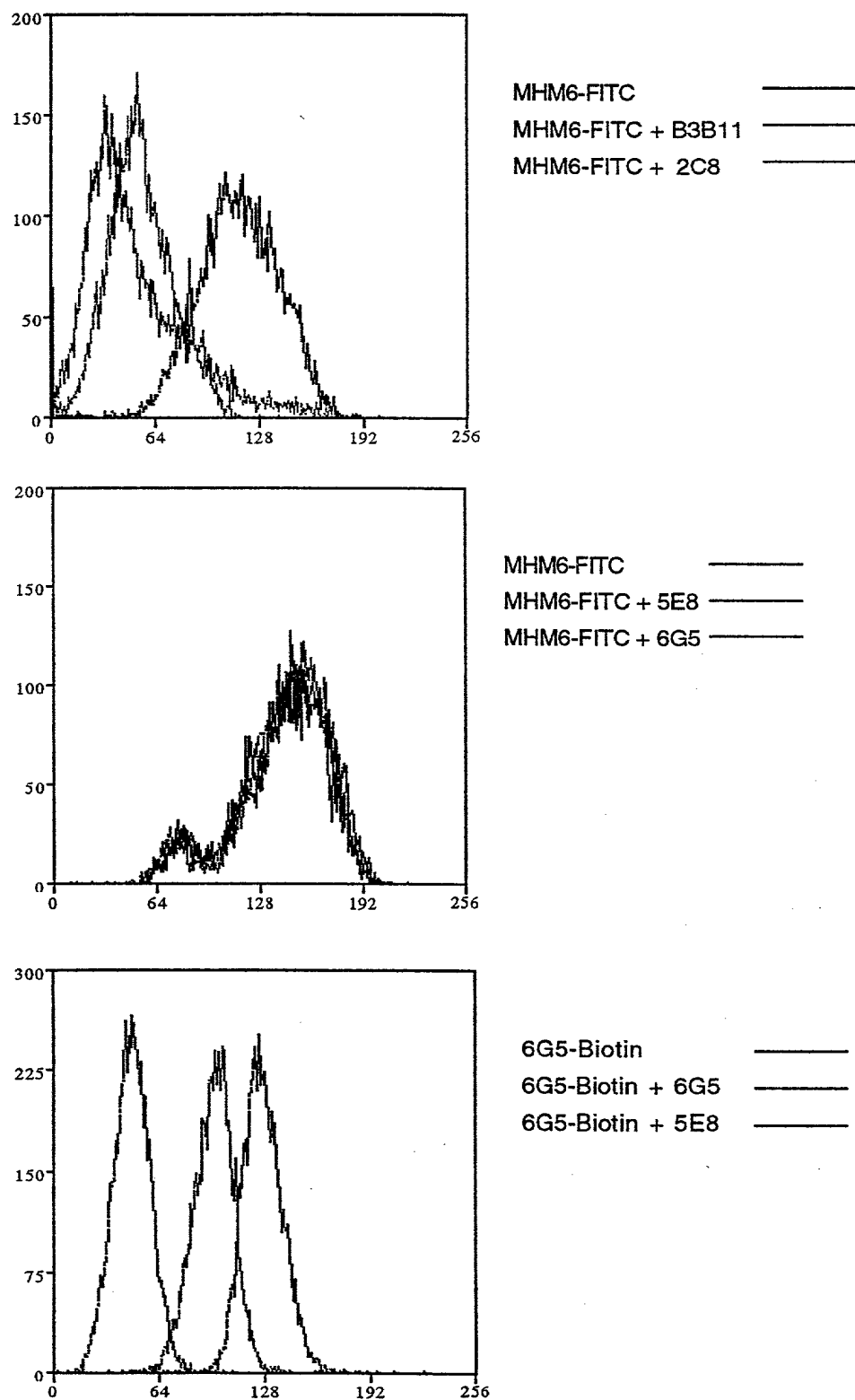


FIGURE 2

Effects of primate 5E8 and PRIMATIZED® versions of 5E8 on the production of IL4 induced IgE

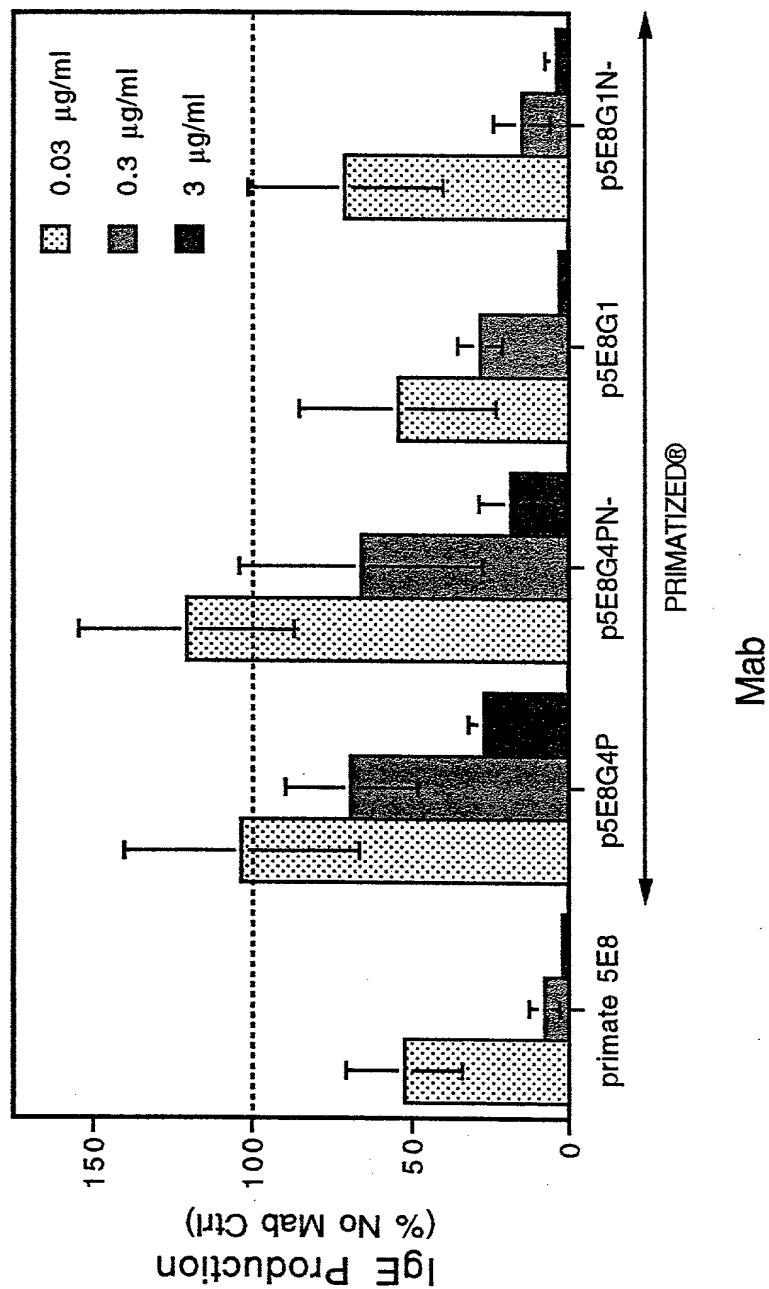


FIGURE 3

Summary of *in vitro* Mab studies on primate monoclonal antibody 5E8 and PRIMATIZED® versions of 5E8

Antibody	Apparent Kd (nM)	<i>In vitro</i> IgE suppression
primate 5E8	0.5, 1.5, 1.8, 4.4	+++
p5E8G4P	0.3, 1.0	+
p5E8G4PN-	0.3	+
p5E8G1	0.7	+++
p5E8G1N-	0.7	+++

PRIMATIZED®



FIGURE 4

**Effects of primate 6G5 & PRIMATIZED® versions of 6G5
on the production of IL-4 induced IgE**

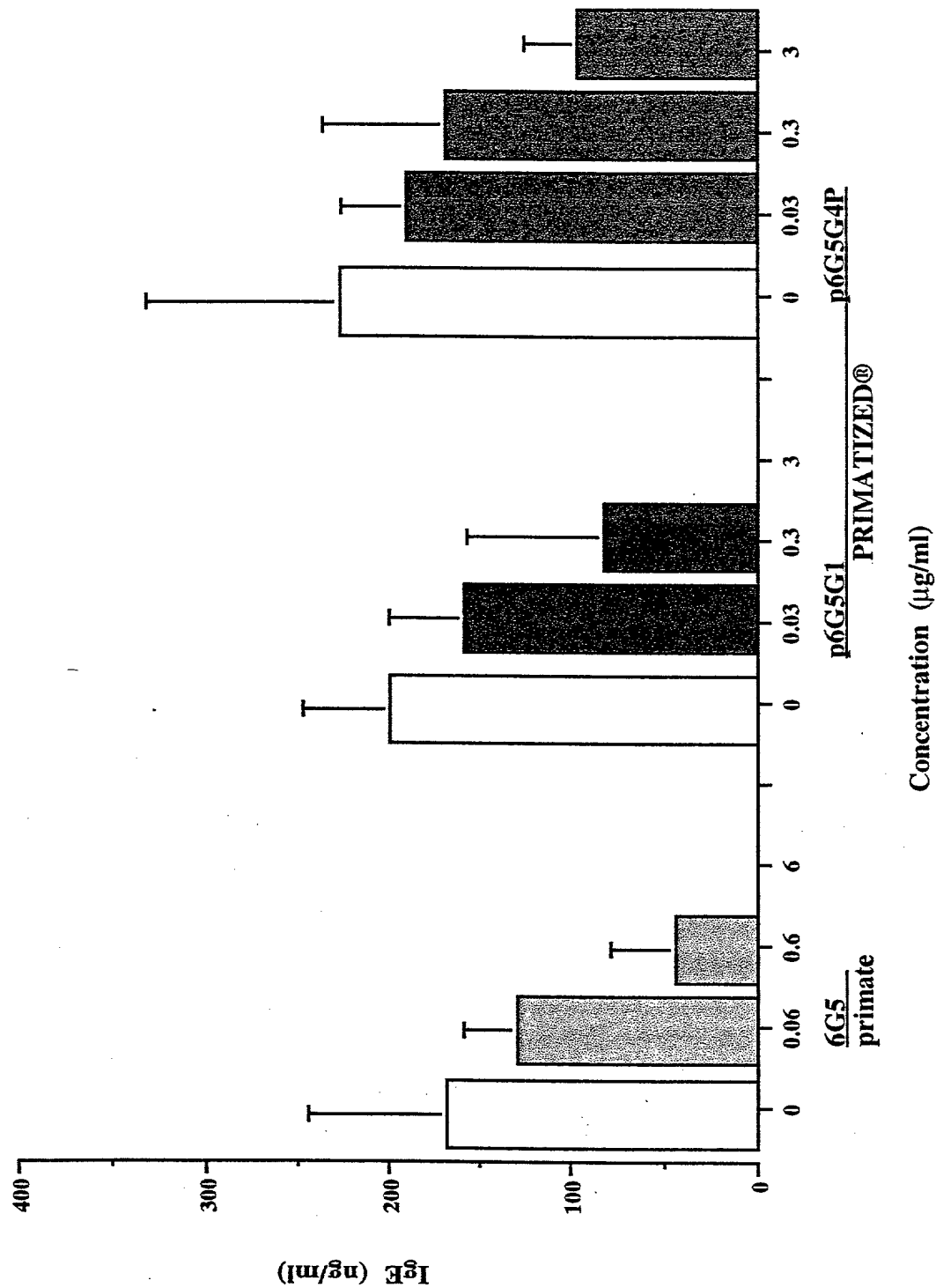


FIGURE 5

Effects of primate anti-human CD23 monoclonal antibody 2C8
and 2C8 F(ab')₂ on IL-4 induced IgE production

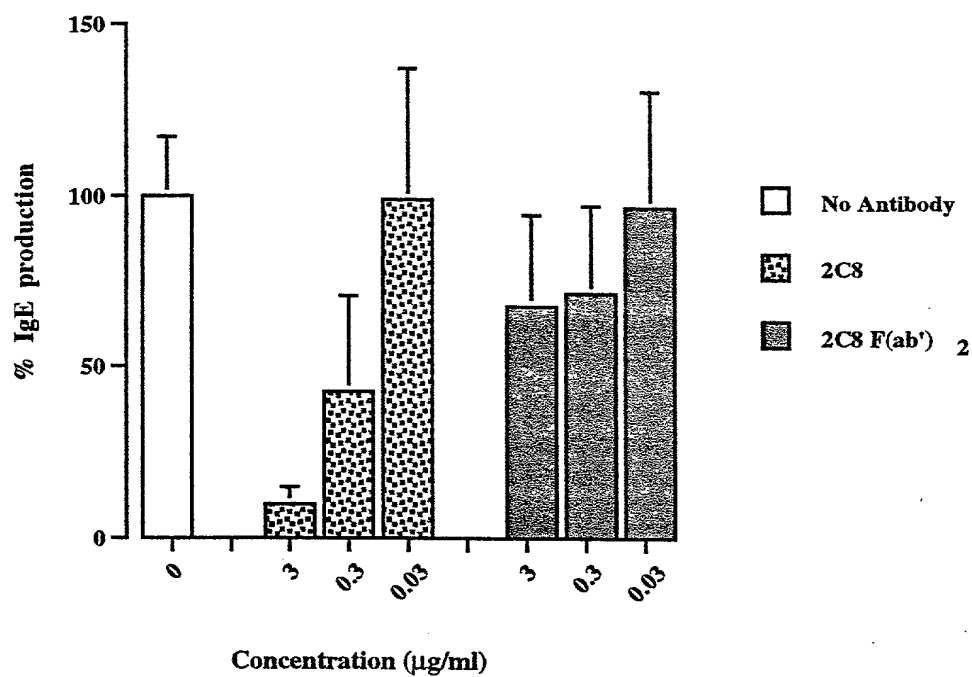


FIGURE 6

2C8 F(ab')₂ antagonizes intact 2C8 suppression of IgE production

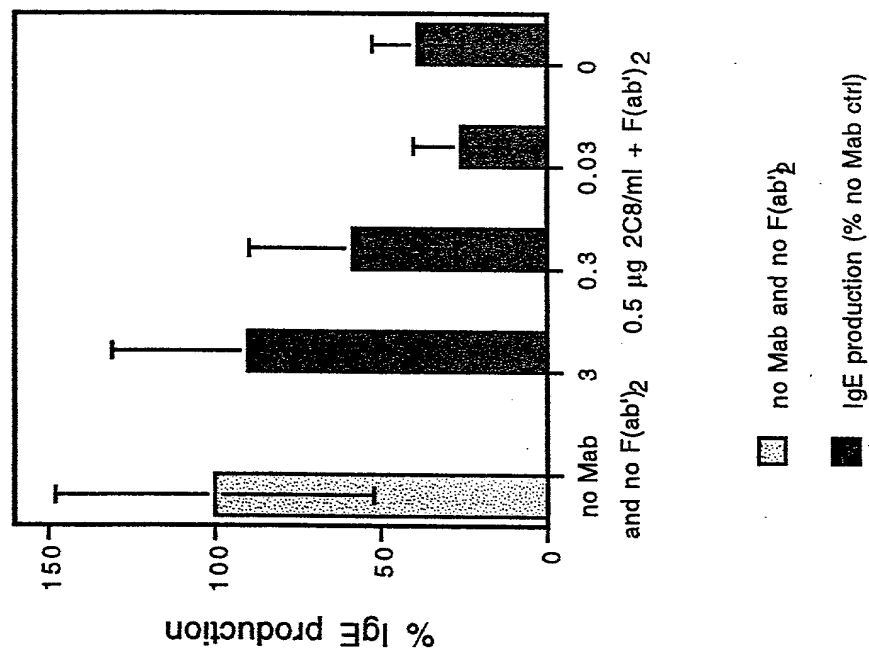


FIGURE 7

**Effect of anti-human CD23 primate
monoclonal antibody 5E8 on IgG
and IgE production in a hu-SCID
mouse model**

Dose: 200 μ g/mouse, Q7dx2

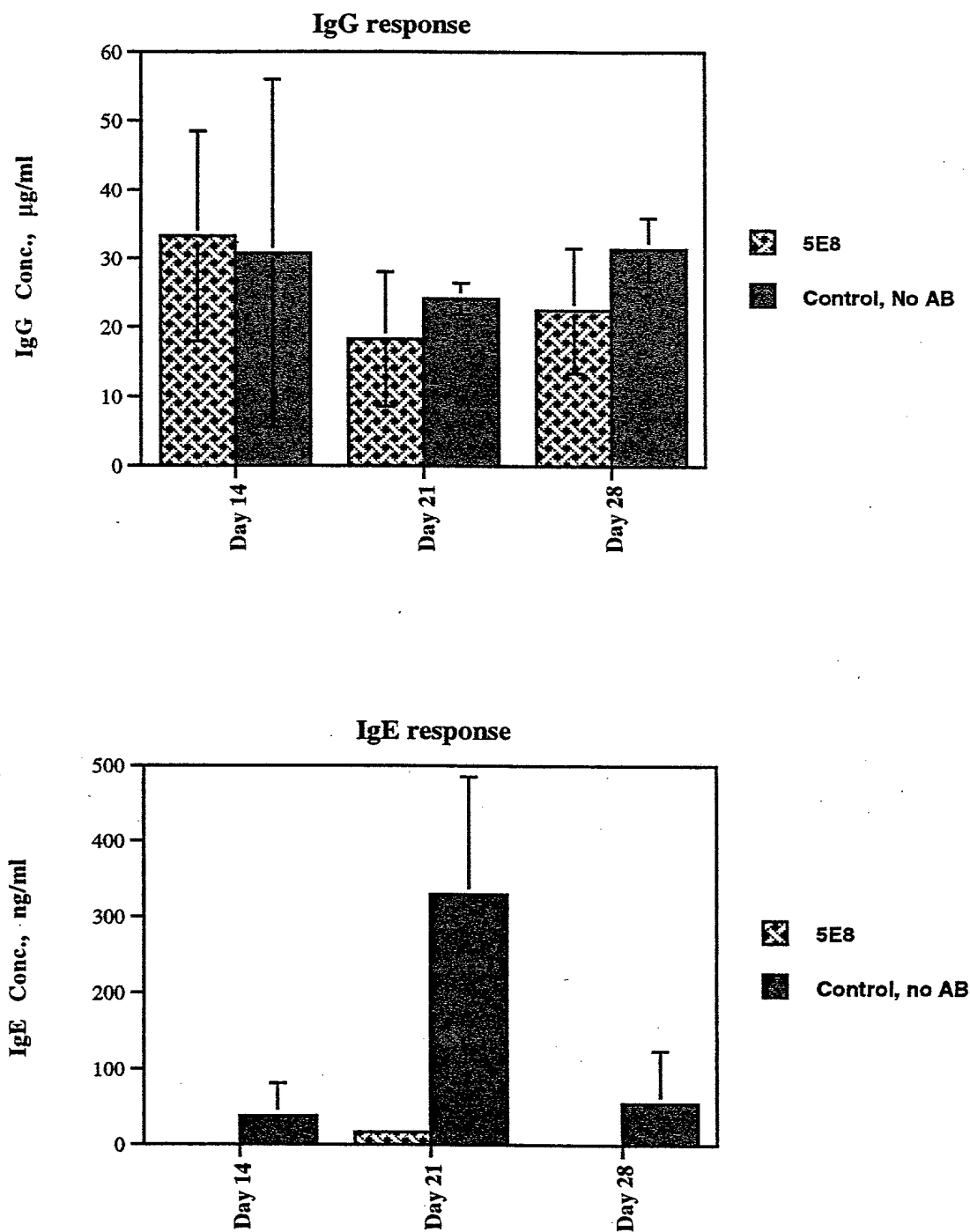


FIGURE 8

Comparison of primate 6G5 and PRIMATIZED® p6G5G4P on their effect on IgG and IgE production in hu-SCID mouse model (SCID24: 400µgx2)

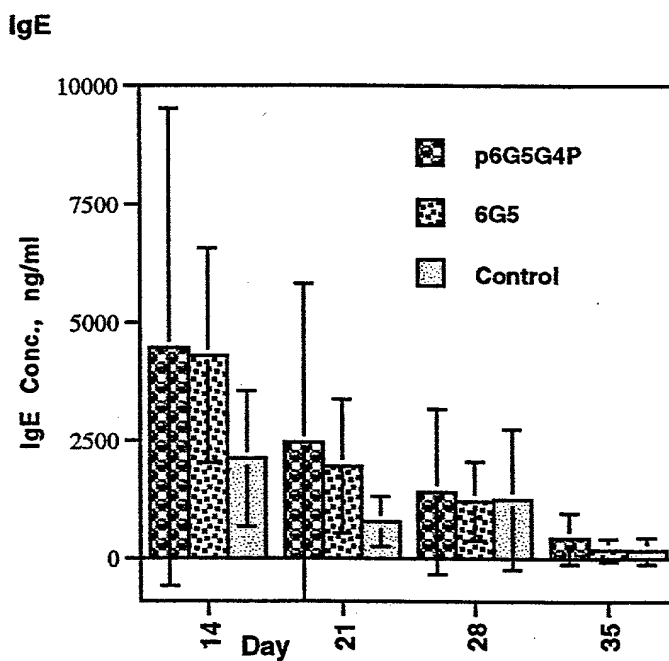
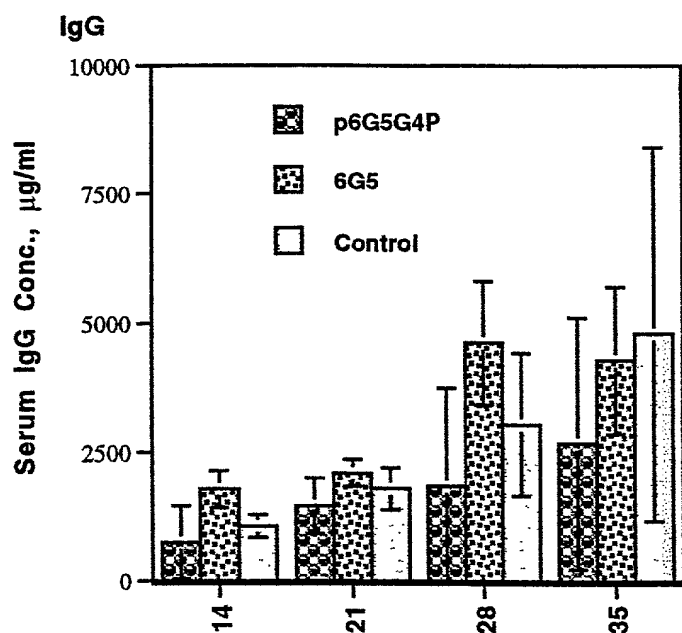


FIGURE 9

Comparison of primate 6G5 and PRIMATIZED® p6G5G1 on
their effect on IgG and IgE
production in hu-SCID mouse model - 400µgx2

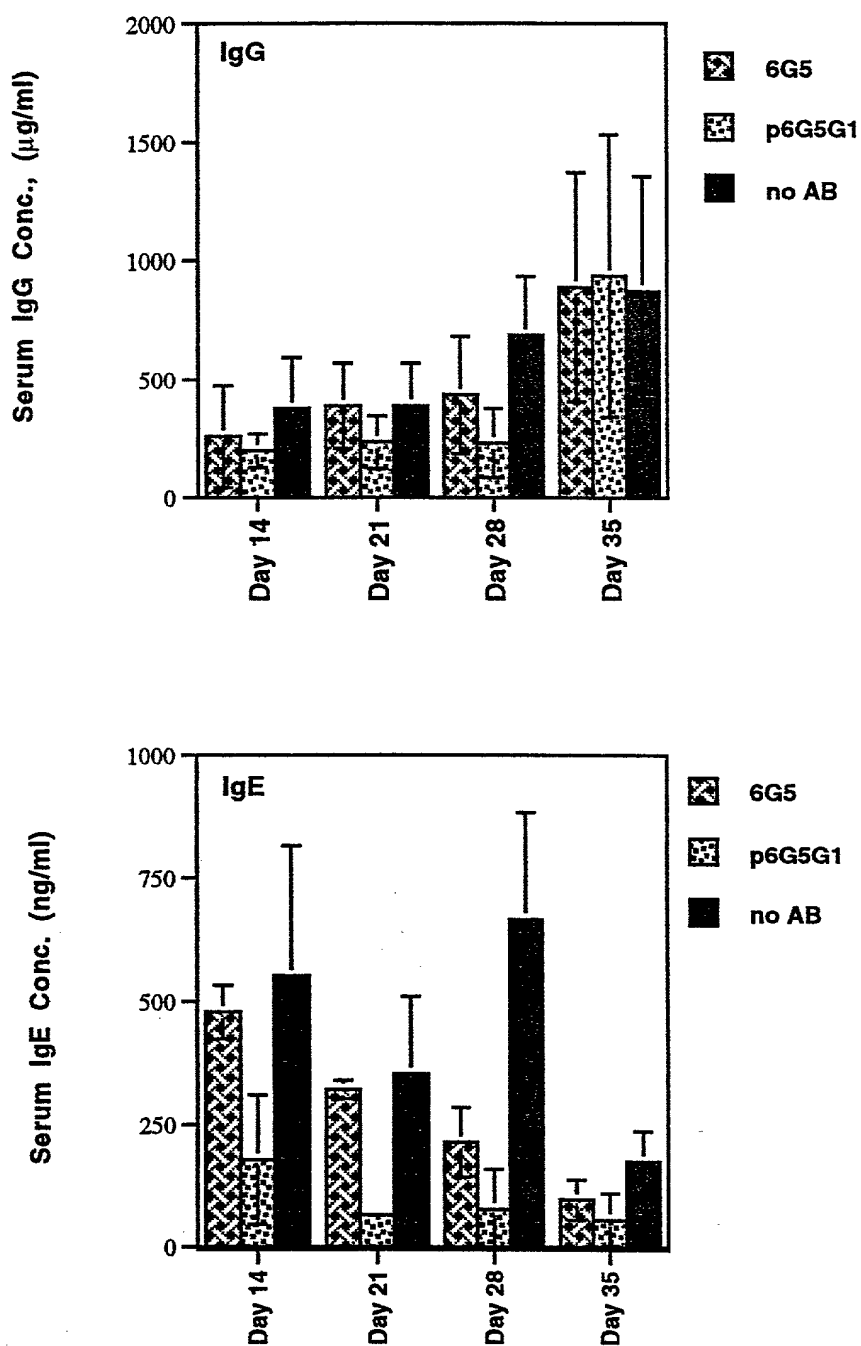
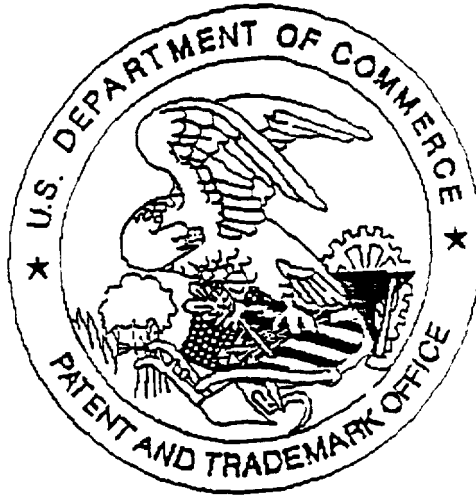


FIGURE 10

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